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History of the American Revolution. By George Bancroft. Vol. I. Bentley.

Mr. Bancroft is happier in his choice of themes than in his selection of titles. His three former volumes—though their subject was rich, varied and interesting—were described by a misnomer. They were called a *History of the United States*—though they contained the story of colonies which were not “States” and which had never been “United.” The only plea for using such a name formerly—the desire to embrace the whole history of Anglo-America under a common designation—has for some reason, or, as the Germans say, unreason, been given up as respects the continuation. Nor is the new title more descriptive than the old. Though labelled a ‘*History of the American Revolution*,’ the volume before us does not contain one line about the revolution in the strict sense of the word, and in the true order of time. It commences with a review—brief, lucid and suggestive—of the state of affairs in 1748; the narrative is then resumed at the point where the third volume of the former series left it, and is carried on to 1763. But, as everybody knows, the first stamp act was not passed until 1765,—the first congress did not meet until 1774,—and the war did not begin until the following year. The change of title is possibly the work of Mr. Bancroft’s English publisher; but it is one of those changes which more or less involve their own penalties. Seeing that the present volume is not advertised under the former familiar title, some of the possessors and admirers of its predecessors, unless set right, might refrain from completing their sets. When Mr. Bentley comes to reprint, we would advise him to restore the old title,—and instead of calling this volume Vol. I. of a *History of the Revolution*, to call it, what it really is, Vol. IV. of the *History of the United States*.

The further this work proceeds, the more do we feel that it must take its place as an essentially satisfactory history of the United States. Mr. Bancroft is thoroughly American in thought and in feeling, without ceasing to have those larger views and nobler sympathies which result from cosmopolitan rather than from local training. His style is original and national. It breathes of the mountain and the prairie—of the great lakes and the wild savannahs of his native land. A strain of wild and forest-like music swells up in almost every line. The story is told richly and vividly. It has hitherto been thought by Americans themselves even more than by Europeans, that the story of the English colonies presented but a dreary and lifeless succession of petty squabbles between the settlers and the crown officers—of unintelligible persecutions of each other on the ground of differences of opinion in religion. Mr. Bancroft has shown how ill founded has been this impression. In his hands American history is full of fine effects. Steeped in the colours of his imagination, a thousand incidents hitherto thought dull appear animated and pictorial. Between Hildreth and Bancroft the difference is immense. In the treatment of the former, dates, facts, events are duly stated—the criticism is keen, the chronology indisputable,—but the figures do not live, the narrative knows no march. The latter is all movement. His men glow with human purposes,—his story sweeps on with the exulting life of a procession.

Yet because Mr. Bancroft contrives to bring out the more romantic aspects of his theme, it is not to be supposed that he fails in that strict regard to truth—truth of character as well as

of incident—which is the historian’s first duty, and without which all other qualities are useless. Of all American writers who have written on the history of their own country we would pronounce him to be the most conscientious. His former volumes were remarkable for the amplitude and accuracy of their references. The authorities cited were often recondite and obscure,—yet it was evident that they had been sifted carefully and critically. The same may be said of the volume before us.

Careful research had enabled Mr. Bancroft to throw new light on several points connected with the settlement and early history of his country. As his dates approach nearer to the present time, the sources of new information open on him in abundance. The MS. additions to our knowledge of the times treated of in these volumes are considerable; but they are spread pretty fairly over the entire narrative—lending a new light to the events and adding a new trait to the characters—rather than thrown into masses. The effect produced is more that of greater roundness and completion than of absolute change in old historical verdicts. We quote one out of innumerable instances of these minute but characteristic additions. The historian is speaking of the Duke of Newcastle,—whose ignorant government of the colonies was one of the chief sources of their discontent.—

“For nearly four-and-twenty years he remained minister for British America; yet to the last, the statesman, who was deeply versed in the statistics of elections, knew little of the continent of which he was the guardian. He addressed letters, it used to be confidently said, to ‘the island of New England,’ and could not tell but that Jamaica was in the Mediterranean. Heaps of colonial memorials and letters remained unread in his office; and a paper was almost sure of neglect unless some agent remained with him to see it opened. His frivolous nature could never glow with affection, or grasp a great idea, or analyse complex relations. After long research, I cannot find that he ever once attended seriously to an American question, or had a clear conception of one American measure.”

—Walpole had told us that Newcastle did not know where Jamaica was:—the amusing address “Island of New England” Mr. Bancroft finds referred to in a manuscript letter of J. Q. Adams. It serves to suggest that what is usually thought to be a joke of Walpole’s was probably the literal truth—the man who is sufficiently innocent of geography to make New England an island would have no difficulty in confounding the East and West Indies.

In this volume we first meet with the great character who is to be the hero of the Revolution now looming before the reader. Mr. Bancroft treats us to no full-length portrait of George Washington:—instead of a picture, he presents us with the man. Washington comes before us at twenty-one,—in the chamber of Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia; from whom he is accepting a perilous but most important mission—to cross the forests, rivers, and mountains which separate Williamsburg and Lake Erie, in the depths of a severe winter, and there endeavour to detach the Delaware Indians from the French alliance. All the elements of Washington’s greatness—his courage, hardihood, military prescience, and merciful disposition—are stamped indelibly on this the first act of his public life.—

“In the middle of November, with an interpreter and four attendants, and Christopher Gist as a guide, he left Will’s Creek, and following the Indian trace through forest solitudes, gloomy with the fallen leaves and solemn sadness of late autumn, across mountains, rocky ravines, and streams, through aleet and snows, he rode in nine days to the fork of the Ohio. How lonely was the spot, where, so long unheeded of men, the rapid Alleghany met nearly at right angles ‘the

deep and still’ water of the Monongahela! At once Washington foresaw the destiny of the place. ‘I spent some time,’ said he, ‘in viewing the rivers;’ ‘the land in the Fork has the absolute command of both.’ ‘The flat, well-timbered land all around the point lies very convenient for building.’ After creating in imagination a fortress and a city, he and his party swam their horses across the Alleghany, and wrapt their blankets around them for the night, on its north-west bank. From the Fork the chief of the Delawares conducted Washington through rich alluvial fields to the pleasing valley at Logstown. There deserters from Louisiana discoursed of the route from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Wabash and the Maumee, and of a detachment from the lower province on its way to meet the French troops from Lake Erie, while Washington held close colloquy with the half-king; the one anxious to gain the west as a part of the territory of the ancient dominion, the other to preserve it for the Red Men. ‘We are brothers,’ said the half-king in council; ‘we are one people; I will send back the French speech-belt, and will make the Shawnees and the Delawares do the same.’ On the night of the twenty-ninth of November, the council-fire was kindled; an aged orator was selected to address the French; the speech which he was to deliver was debated and rehearsed; it was agreed that, unless the French would heed this third warning to quit the land, the Delawares also would be their enemies; and a very large string of black and white wampum was sent to the Six Nations as a prayer for aid. After these preparations, the party of Washington, attended by the half-king, and envoys of the Delawares, moved onwards to the post of the French at Venango. The officers there avowed the purpose of taking possession of the Ohio; and they mingled the praises of La Salle with boasts of their forts at Le Boeuf and Erie, at Niagara, Toronto, and Frontenac. ‘The English,’ said they, ‘can raise two men to our one; but they are too dilatory to prevent any enterprise of ours.’ The Delawares were intimidated or debauched; but the half-king clung to Washington like a brother, and delivered up his belt as he had promised. The rains of December had swollen the creeks. The messengers could pass them only by falling trees for bridges. Thus they proceeded, now killing a buck and now a bear, delayed by excessive rains and snows, by mire and swamps, while Washington’s quick eye discerned all the richness of the meadows. At Waterford, the limit of his journey, he found Fort Le Boeuf defended by cannon. Around it stood the barracks of the soldiers, rude log-cabins, roofed with bark. Fifty birch-bark canoes, and one hundred and seventy boats of pine were already prepared for the descent of the river, and materials were collected for building more. The Commander, Gardeur de St. Pierre, an officer of integrity and experience, and, for his dauntless courage both feared and beloved by the Red Men, refused to discuss questions of right. ‘I am here,’ said he, ‘by the orders of my general, to which I shall conform with exactness and resolution.’ And he avowed his purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley. France was resolved on possessing the great territory which her missionaries and travellers had revealed to the world. Breaking away from courtesies, Washington hastened homewards to Virginia. The rapid current of French Creek dashed his party against rocks; in shallow places they waded, the water congealing on their clothes; where the ice had lodged in the bend of the rivers, they carried their canoe across the neck. At Venango, they found their horses, but so weak, the travellers went still on foot, heedless of the storm. The cold increased very fast; the paths grew ‘worse by a deep snow continually freezing.’ Impatient to get back with his despatches, the young envoy, wrapping himself in an Indian dress, with gun in hand and pack on his back, the day after Christmas quitted the usual path, and, with Gist for his sole companion, by aid of the compass, steered the nearest way across the country for the Fork. An Indian, who had lain in wait for him, fired at him from not fifteen steps’ distance, but, missing him, became his prisoner. ‘I would have killed him,’ wrote Gist, ‘but Washington forbade.’ Dismissing his captive at night, they walked about half a mile, then kindled a fire, fixed their course by the compass,

and continued travelling all night, and all the next day, till quite dark. Not till then did the weary wanderers 'think themselves safe enough to sleep,' and they encamped, with no shelter but the leafless forest-tree. On reaching the Alleghany, with one poor hatchet and a whole day's work, a raft was constructed and launched. But before they were half over the river, they were caught in the running ice, expecting every moment to be crushed, unable to reach either shore. Putting out the setting-pole to stop the raft, Washington was jerked into the deep water, and saved himself only by grasping at the raft-logs. They were obliged to make for an island. There lay Washington, imprisoned by the elements; but the late December night was intensely cold, and in the morning he found the river frozen. Not till he reached Gist's settlement, in January, 1754, were his toes lightened."

Washington reported the state of affairs on the Lakes,—and active measures were consequently adopted. Of the rapid and brilliant development of his military genius, we are not now to trace the progress; but it is scarcely possible to read without a shudder of "the hair-breadth 'scapes'" of the young man whose life was of such inestimable consequence to his country. Thus, in the battle fought by Braddock—to whom Washington acted as aide-de-camp—against the French and Indians in 1755, he appeared to others as well as to himself to bear a charmed life. In this action, says Mr. Bancroft,

"Of eighty-six officers, twenty-six were killed,—among them, Sir Peter Halket,—and thirty-seven were wounded, including Gage and other field officers. Of the men, one half were killed or wounded. Braddock braved every danger. His secretary was shot dead; both his English aids were disabled early in the engagement, leaving the American alone to distribute his orders. 'I expected every moment,' said one whose eye was on Washington, 'to see him fall.' Nothing but the superintending care of Providence could have saved him. An Indian chief—I suppose a Shawnee—singled him out with his rifle, and bade others of his warriors do the same. Two horses were killed under him; four balls penetrated his coat. 'Some potent Manitou guards his life,' exclaimed the savage. 'Death,' wrote Washington, 'was levelling my companions on every side of me; but, by the all-powerful dispensations of Providence, I have been protected.' 'To the public,' said Davis, a learned divine, in the following month, 'I point out that heroic youth, Colonel Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country.' 'Who is Mr. Washington?' asked Lord Halifax a few months later. 'I know nothing of him,' he added, 'but that they say he behaved in Braddock's action as bravely as if he really loved the whistling of bullets.'"

—Thus opened that career of glory, moderation, and success—thus, at the period of nascent manhood were exhibited the marking traits of that serene and devoted character—which have placed the name of Washington on the noblest and loftiest pedestal in the Temple of Fame.

Leaving for a while the only figure in that scene of miserable and savage warfare on which the mind can dwell with any degree of trust and satisfaction, we will move to the north-east of the English settlements, and follow the story of the unhappy people of Acadia. Mr. Bancroft has drawn a touching picture of the homely virtues and obscure happiness of this rural population before the interference of the British officers changed their joy into wailing and endowed their simple annals with a dark and tragic interest.—

"After repeated conquests and restorations, the treaty of Utrecht conceded Acadia, or Nova Scotia, to Great Britain. Yet the name of Annapolis, the presence of a feeble English garrison, and the emigration of hardly five or six English families, were nearly all that marked the supremacy of England. The old inhabitants remained on the soil which they

had subdued, hardly conscious that they had changed their sovereign. They still loved the language and the usages of their forefathers, and their religion was grafted upon their souls. They promised submission to England; but such was the love with which France had inspired them, they would not fight against its standard or renounce its name. Though conquered, they were French neutrals. For nearly forty years from the peace of Utrecht they had been forgotten or neglected, and had prospered in their seclusion. No tax-gatherer counted their folds, no magistrate dwelt in their hamlets. The parish priest made their records and regulated their successions. Their little disputes were settled among themselves, with scarcely an instance of an appeal to English authority at Annapolis. The pastures were covered with their herds and flocks; and dikes, raised by extraordinary efforts of social industry, shut out the rivers and the tide from alluvial marshes of exuberant fertility. The meadows, thus reclaimed, were covered by richest grasses, or fields of wheat, that yielded fifty and thirty fold at the harvest. Their houses were built in clusters, neatly constructed and comfortably furnished, and around them all kinds of domestic fowls abounded. With the spinning-wheel and the loom, their women made, of flax from their own fields, of fleeces from their own flock, coarse, but sufficient clothing. The few foreign luxuries that were coveted could be obtained from Annapolis or Louisbourg, in return for furs, or wheat, or cattle. Thus were the Acadians happy in their neutrality and in the abundance which they drew from their native land. They formed, as it were, one great family. Their morals were of unaffected purity. Love was sanctified and calmed by the universal custom of early marriages. The neighbours of the community would assist the new couple to raise their cottage, while the wilderness offered land. Their numbers increased, and the colony, which had begun only as the trading station of a company, with a monopoly of the fur trade, counted, perhaps, sixteen or seventeen thousand inhabitants."

The transfer of this colony from French to English rule could not fail to be productive of some untoward results. The native priests feared the introduction among them of heretical opinions:—the British officers treated the people with insolent contempt. "Their papers and records," says our historian, "were taken from them" by their new masters.—

"Was their property demanded for the public service? 'they were not to be bargained with for the payment.' The order may still be read on the Council records at Halifax. They must comply, it was written, without making any terms 'immediately,' or 'the next courier would bring an order for military execution upon the delinquents.' And when they delayed in fetching firewood for their oppressors, it was told them from the governor, 'If they do not do it in proper time, the soldiers shall absolutely take their houses for fuel.' The unoffending sufferers submitted meekly to the tyranny. Under pretence of fearing that they might rise in behalf of France, or seek shelter in Canada, or convey provisions to the French garriens, they were ordered to surrender their boats and their fire-arms; and, conscious of innocence, they gave up their barges and their muskets, leaving themselves without the means of flight, and defenceless. Further orders were afterwards given to the English officers, if the Acadians behaved amiss to punish them at discretion; if the troops were annoyed, to inflict vengeance on the nearest, whether the guilty one or not,—'taking an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.'"

There is no reason to believe that these atrocious orders were not executed in the spirit in which they had been conceived. But worse remained to come.—

"The Acadians cowered before their masters, hoping forbearance; willing to take an oath of fealty to England; in their single-mindedness and sincerity, refusing to pledge themselves to bear arms against France. The English were masters of the sea, were undisputed lords of the country, and could exercise clemency without apprehension. Not a whisper gave a warning of their purpose, till it was ripe for execution. But it had been 'determined upon' after the ancient

device of Oriental despotism, that the French inhabitants of Acadia should be carried away into captivity to other parts of the British dominions. * * France remembered the descendants of her sons in the hour of their affliction, and asked that they might have time to remove from the peninsula with their effects, leaving their lands to the English; but the answer of the British Minister claimed them as useful subjects, and refused them the liberty of transmigration. The inhabitants of Minas and the adjacent country pleaded with the British officers for the restitution of their boats and their guns, promising fidelity, if they could but retain their liberties, and declaring that not the want of arms, but their conscience, should engage them not to revolt. 'The memorial,' said Lawrence in Council, 'is highly arrogant, insidious and insulting.' The memorialists, at his summons, came submissively to Halifax. 'You want your canoes for carrying provisions to the enemy,' said he to them, though he knew no enemy was left in their vicinity. 'Guns are no part of your goods,' he continued, 'as by the laws of England all Roman Catholics are restrained from having arms, and are subject to penalties if arms are found in their houses. It is not the language of British subjects to talk of terms with the Crown, or capitulate about their fidelity and allegiance. What excuse can you make for your presumption in treating this government with such indignity as to expound to them the nature of fidelity? Manifest your obedience by immediately taking the oaths of allegiance in the common form before the Council.' The deputies replied that they would do as the generality of the inhabitants should determine; and they merely entreated leave to return home and consult the body of their people. The next day, the unhappy men, foreseeing the sorrows that menaced them, offered to swear allegiance unconditionally."

But it was now too late. The savage purpose had been formed. That the cruelty might have no excuse, it happened that while the scheme was under discussion letters arrived leaving no doubt that all the shores of the Bay of Fundy were in the possession of the British. It only remained to be fixed how the exportation should be effected.—

"To hunt them into the net was impracticable; artifice was therefore resorted to. By a general proclamation, on one and the same day, the scarcely conscious victims, 'both old men and young men, as well as all the lads of ten years of age,' were peremptorily ordered to assemble at their respective posts. On the appointed 8th of September, they obeyed. At Grand Pré, for example, 418 unarmed men came together. They were marched into the church, and its avenues were closed, when Winslow, the American commander, placed himself in their centre, and spoke:—'You are convened together to manifest to you His Majesty's final resolution to the French inhabitants of this his province. Your lands and tenements, cattle of all kinds, and live stock of all sorts, are forfeited to the Crown, and you yourselves are to be removed from this his province. I am, through His Majesty's goodness, directed to allow you liberty to carry off your money and household goods, as many as you can, without discommoding the vessels you go in.' And he then declared them the King's prisoners. Their wives and families shared their lot; their sons, 327 in number, their daughters, 576; in the whole, women and babes and old men and children all included, 1,923 souls. The blow was sudden; they had left home but for the morning, and they never were to return. Their cattle were to stay unled in the stalls, their fires to die out on their hearths. They had for that first day even no food for themselves or their children, and were compelled to beg for bread. The 10th of September was the day for the embarkation of a part of the exiles. They were drawn up six deep, and the young men, 161 in number, were ordered to march first on board the vessel. They could leave their farms and cottages, the shady rocks on which they had reclined, their herds and their garners; but nature yearned within them, and they would not be separated from their parents. Yet of what avail was the frenzied despair of the unarmed youth? They had not one weapon; the bayonet drove them to obey; and they marched

slowly and heavily from the chapel to the shore, between women and children, who, kneeling, prayed for blessings on their heads, they themselves, weeping and praying, and singing hymns. The seniors went next; the wives and children must wait till other transport vessels arrived. The delay had its horrors. The wretched people left behind were kept together near the sea, without proper food or raiment, or shelter, till other ships came to take them away; and December with its appalling cold had struck the shivering, half-clad, broken-hearted sufferers before the last of them were removed. 'The embarkation of the inhabitants goes on but slowly,' wrote Monckton, from Fort Cumberland, near which he had burned three hamlets, 'the most part of the wives of the men we have prisoners are gone off with their children, in hopes I would not send off their husbands without them.' Their hope was vain. Near Annapolis, a hundred heads of families fled to the woods, and a party was detached on the hunt to bring them in. 'Our soldiers hate them,' wrote an officer on this occasion, 'and if they can but find a pretext to kill them, they will.' Did a prisoner seek to escape? He was shot down by the sentinel. Yet some fled to Quebec; more than 3,000 had withdrawn to Miramichi, and the region south of the Ristigouche; some found rest on the banks of the St. John's and its branches; some found a lair in their native forests; some were charitably sheltered from the English in the wigwags of the savages. But 7,000 of these banished people were driven on board ships, and scattered among the English colonies, from New Hampshire to Georgia alone; 1,020 to South Carolina alone. They were cast ashore without resources; hating the poor-house as a shelter for their offspring, and abhorring the thought of selling themselves as labourers. Households, too, were separated; the colonial newspapers contained advertisements of members of families seeking their companions, of sons anxious to reach and relieve their parents, of mothers mourning for their children. The wanderers sighed for their native country; but, to prevent their return, their villages, from Annapolis to the isthmus, were laid waste. Their old homes were but ruins. In the district of Minas, for instance, 250 of their houses, and more than as many barns, were consumed. The live stock which belonged to them, consisting of great numbers of humped cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses, were seized as spoils and disposed of by the English officials. A beautiful and fertile tract of country was reduced to a solitude. There was none left round the ashes of the cottages of the Acadians but the faithful watchdog, vainly seeking the hands that fed him. Thickets of fir-trees choked their orchards; the ocean broke over their neglected dikes, and desolated their meadows."

Now were the woes of this ill-treated people ended.

"Relations misfortune pursued the exiles wherever they fled. Those sent to Georgia, drawn by a love for the spot where they were born as strong as that of the captive Jews, who wept by the side of the rivers of Babylon for their own temple and land, escaped to sea in boats, and went coasting from harbour to harbour; but when they had reached New England, just as they would have set sail for their native fields, they were stopped by orders from Nova Scotia. Those who dwelt on the St. John's were torn once more from their new homes. When Canada surrendered, hatred with its worst venom pursued the 1,000 who remained south of the Ristigouche. Once more those who dwelt in Pennsylvania presented a humble petition to the Earl of Loudoun, then the British Commander-in-Chief in America; and the cold-hearted peer, offended that the prayer was made in French, seized their five principal men, who in their own land had been persons of dignity and substance, and shipped them to England, with the request that they might be kept from ever again becoming troublesome by being consigned to service as common sailors on board ships of war."

And so it was throughout:—"We have been told," said they in one of their petitions, "to our religion, and true to ourselves; yet nature appears to consider us only as the objects of public vengeance."—"I know not," writes Mr. Bancroft, "if the annals of the human race

keep the records of wounds so wantonly inflicted, so bitter and so perennial as fell upon the French inhabitants of Acadia."

Here we must pause for the present.

History of the Whig Ministry of 1830, to the Passing of the Reform Bill. By John Arthur Roebuck, M.P. 2 vols. Parker.

To write contemporary history with ability is a very difficult task. It is not easy for any man to rise superior to the passions and prejudices of his time, and take a purely historical tone in treating of living characters. It is difficult also to determine what branches of a present subject will be accounted trivial, what important, by posterity. In any case the writing of a good history is attended by many obstacles:—how much are these augmented when facts are only half disclosed, and when public characters are viewed through many disturbing prejudices!—"Hapless lot of history!" says Gibbon. "Its actors are too deeply interested, and its spectators too little informed, to tell the truth with fairness!"

Mr. Roebuck has, nevertheless, aspired to the office of a contemporary historian. Judging by the two volumes before us, he has few of the qualities emphatically required. He is essentially deficient in the artistic power and trained temper which must be possessed by him who wishes to record public events in a style that will at once interest and instruct. Snappishness of manner and propensity to snarl are exhibited in this work to an extent that would greatly mar its value even if it possessed the strong sense of Hallam, the brilliancy of Macaulay, and the research of Grote. Mr. Roebuck gives no evidence in his pages of having studied the art of writing history:—his style shows that his mind has not been disciplined by familiarity with the classical performances in historical literature. In the portraiture of public characters he has little of graphic felicity,—in narrating events he has neither fullness of research nor compression of statement. He rarely, if ever, rises to the historical tone. The habits of a public speaker adhere to him in his study; and he gives his pen the licence which, if allowable in public speaking, becomes wearisome and offensive in print. Our modern school of English history boasts not a few writers who have linked their names honourably with their land's language. If Mr. Roebuck cannot produce better performances than such volumes as these, affecting to treat of a momentous social change like the Reform Bill, he must abandon all hope of classification with Hallam, Thirlwall, Grote, Macaulay, Napier, and Tytler.

But accepting even such powers as Mr. Roebuck possesses,—it seems to us that his ground has been anticipated. Miss Martineau's 'History of the Peace' makes competition on the part of Mr. Roebuck hopeless. There are fullness of research and a depth of social knowledge exhibited by Miss Martineau which we seek in vain in Mr. Roebuck's two-volume pamphlet. Even in that part of the subject on which we might expect special knowledge from our author, he exhibits incompetency to appreciate the talents of others. Take an instance from many that we could cite. Of the important debate that ensued on the introduction of the Reform Bill in 1831, Mr. Roebuck says:—"This protracted debate was hardly better than a long, angry, wrangling quarrel, redounding little to the credit of the unreformed House of Commons, with respect either to its manners or ability."—Sir James Mackintosh was a better judge of eloquence than Mr. Roebuck,—and, writing at that time, we find him thus noting in his diary:—"Fortunate will it be for the

reformed House of Commons if it will have many such speeches as I heard to-night at opposite sides from Robert Grant and North."—Able, however, as those two speeches were, they fell short of the level attained by Sir Robert Peel, Viscount Palmerston, Mr. Stanley (Lord Derby), Sir Thomas (now Lord) Denman, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. O'Connell. It is enough to say—as any one referring to that debate will see—that all the speakers named delivered themselves with an ability that must have commanded attention in any age of the House of Commons. Mr. Roebuck, either from limited knowledge of his subject-matter or from want of critical perception, takes no notice of many masterly displays of talent during the Reform Bill debates. Excited by the occasion and thoroughly in earnest, Sir Thomas Denman displayed debating talents of an order that made his party regret his loss (by promotion) in after years. The profound disquisitions of Lord Jeffrey and Sir James Mackintosh on the Philosophy of Parliamentary Reform are unnoticed by this writer,—and more profound views were not put before the public during all these debates. To a literary artist capable of dealing with the subject, the antagonism carried on during the Reform debates between Mr. Wilson Croker and Mr. Macaulay would have given matter for interesting description. Mr. Roebuck alludes to their gladiatorial encounters without fairly describing them, or doing justice to their talents as political controversialists.—Failing in his treatment of the political part of his subject, he succeeds still less with the social questions of the age. He does not describe the active interference of the swarming populations of the northern hives of industry,—nor depict the growth of the commercial power of England, as Lord Jeffrey did in his argument on the Reform Bill. As Cobbett would say, he discusses his subject in a "sharp and shallow" style. He is neither profound in his views nor expansive in his knowledge;—and he has on a great theme produced a work that can be described only in the terms which its author applies to the discussions on the Reform Bill:—it is "long, angry, and wrangling."

Taking the poverty of their matter in connexion with the period of their publication, we fear these volumes must be looked on as mere pamphleteering, perpetrated for the purpose of damaging the Whigs and glorifying Lord Brougham. There is at least one statesman in this work whose character is not aspersed—"the confiding friend" who supplied the author with what we will call his *quasi* revelations. The preface contains the following curious passage in reference to the aid which the author obtained in composing his work:—

"Among those friends it is well known that Lord Brougham has been the most confiding; and I am anxious to relieve him from the responsibility of agreeing with me in my estimation of the public men with whom he was associated, more especially of King William IV., of whom I have spoken in a way wholly opposed to every opinion that I have ever heard my noble friend express, when discussing the character and conduct of his royal master. Lord Brougham is accustomed to describe William IV. as frank, just, and straightforward. I believe him to have been very weak and very false; a finished dissembler, and always bitterly hostile to the Whig Ministry and their great measure of reform. He pretended to have unbounded confidence in them, and great respect for their opinion, even while he was plotting their overthrow, and adopting every means in his power to hamper them in their conduct, and to depreciate them in the estimation of the world. All the documents I have seen which relate more immediately to the king,—and they have been, for the most part, letters written by his command, and at his dictation,—have led me to this conclusion. As a looker-on, scanning carefully every word, and com-

paring letters written at different periods, and under very different states of mind, I could not resist the evidence which forced this opinion upon me, though I can well understand why Lord Brougham finds it impossible to share it with me. The kindness and generosity of his own nature make him give easy credence to kind professions in others. The off-hand, hearty manner of the king, therefore, imposed upon his chancellor. The very weakness of the king, too, gave him strength. His capacity was notoriously contemptible; and Lord Brougham could not, for a moment, believe himself the dupe of parts so inferior; and yet, in truth, was he deceived. The trained artifice of a mean spirit misled and cajoled the confiding generosity of a great and powerful mind; and, to this hour, Lord Brougham asserts that the king was a sincere reformer, and earnest throughout the struggle which followed the introduction of the Reform Bill, in his expressed desire to have that measure passed in all its integrity. My opinion as to this matter is fully stated in the history which I have given of all the transactions connected with it; and I am now only anxious to declare that in that opinion Lord Brougham does not coincide, and for it cannot be held responsible."

Our readers will observe the sort of feeling towards King William the Fourth which the author attributes to Lord Brougham. It is curious, then, that the secret revelations of Lord Brougham to Mr. Roebuck, given for the purpose of being published to the world, should have been of a kind calculated to damage the character of one whom his Lordship professed to regard as an earnest reformer. In the various public offices of this country, the clerks in the secretarial departments are sworn before magistrates not to disclose the nature of any official document which may come under their notice while in the service of the Crown, unless ordered by the proper authorities. What rule may be applicable to the revelations of an ex-Cabinet Minister and Privy Councillor we do not know. Speaking without reference to these volumes in particular, we can only say on the subject of official "revelations," that, keeping ourselves studiously apart from the discussion of polemical subjects, we are interested in "revelations" only in so far as they contain the *whole* truth,—not a mere fraction of it, stated in a garbled way, for the aspersions of the dead or the vilification of the living.

Lord Brougham is a deeply interested party in the history of the Reform Bill; and we must say, Mr. Roebuck proves very distinctly that his Lordship's accuracy of memory is not altogether to be relied on. Mr. Roebuck tells us, for instance, that he *often* heard Lord Brougham tell a certain story relating to Sir Robert Peel, in which it appears that Sir Robert Peel was not concerned. But our readers will perhaps be amused with the story.—

"I have often heard Lord Brougham relate a circumstance connected with this celebrated motion [for leave to bring in a Reform Bill], which vividly illustrates the ignorance of the administration, even at the eleventh hour, as to the real feelings of the people. The members of the cabinet who were not in the House of Commons dined that day with the Lord Chancellor, whose secretary, Mr., now Sir Denis, Le Marchant, sat under the gallery of the Commons, and sent half-hour bulletins to the noble lord, describing the progress of the debate. They ran thus—'Lord John has been up ten minutes; House very full; great interest and anxiety shown.' Another came describing the extraordinary sensation produced by the plan on both sides of the House. At last came one saying: 'Lord John is near the end of his speech—my next will tell you who follows him.' Now, said the noble host and narrator of the story, 'we had often talked over and guessed at the probable course of the opposition, and I always said, were I in Peel's place, I would not condescend to argue the point, but would, so soon as John Russell sat down, get up and declare that I would not debate so revolutionary, so mad a proposal; and would insist

upon dividing upon it at once. If he does this, I used to say, we are dead beat; but if he allows himself to be drawn into a discussion, we shall succeed. When Le Marchant's bulletin at length came which was to tell us the course adopted by the opposition, I held the note unopened in my hand, and laughing, said—'Now this decides our fate; therefore, let us take a glass of wine all round, in order that we may, with proper nerve, read the fatal missive. Having done so, I opened the note, and seeing the first line, which was—'Peel has been up twenty minutes,' I flourished the note round my head, and shouted, Hurrah! hurrah! Victory! victory! Peel has been speaking twenty minutes; and so we took another glass to congratulate ourselves upon our good fortune.' Such is the anecdote, which proves, among other things, how uncertain as guides are such anecdotes for history. The events doubtless occurred much as Lord Brougham is accustomed to relate them; but Sir Robert Peel did not speak on that night's debate. Sir John Sebright seconded Lord John Russell's motion, and Sir Robert Inglis was the next succeeding speaker, in vehement, nay, fierce reply to Lord John."

After this revelation of Lord Brougham's freaks of fancy, our readers will be better able to estimate the value of the following passage relative to the dissolution of Parliament in 1831, on the Tory opposition proving to be too strong for the Grey cabinet.—

"On the morning of the 22nd, Lord Grey and the Lord Chancellor waited on the king, in order to request that he would instantly, and on that day, dissolve the House. The whole scene of this interview of the king and his ministers as related by those who could alone describe it, is a curious illustration of the way in which the great interests of mankind often seem to depend on petty incidents, and in which ludicrous puerilities often mix themselves up with events most important to the welfare of whole nations. The necessity of a dissolution had long been foreseen, and decided on by the ministers; but the king had not yet been persuaded to consent to so bold a measure; and now the two chiefs of the administration were about to intrude themselves into the royal closet, not only to advise and ask for a dissolution, but to request the king on the sudden—on this very day, and within a few hours—to go down and put an end to his parliament in the midst of the session, and with all the ordinary business of the session yet unfinished. The bolder mind of the Chancellor took the lead, and Lord Grey anxiously solicited him to *manage* the king on the occasion. So soon as they were admitted, the Chancellor, with some care and circumspection, propounded to the king the object of the interview they had sought. The startled monarch no sooner understood the drift of the Chancellor's somewhat periphrastic statement than he exclaimed in wonder and anger against the very idea of such a proceeding. 'How is it possible,' my lords, that I can after this fashion repay the kindness of parliament to the queen and myself. They have just granted me a most liberal civil list, and to the queen a splendid annuity in case she survives me.' The Chancellor confessed that they had, as regarded his Majesty, been a liberal and wise parliament, but said that nevertheless their further existence was incompatible with the peace and safety of the kingdom. Both he and Lord Grey then strenuously insisted upon the absolute necessity of their request, and gave his Majesty to understand, that this advice was by his ministers unanimously resolved on; and that they felt themselves unable to conduct the affairs of the country in the present condition of the parliament. This last statement made the king feel that a general resignation would be the consequence of a further refusal: of this, in spite of his secret wishes, he was at the moment really afraid, and therefore he, by employing petty excuses, and suggesting small and temporary difficulties, soon began to show that he was about to yield. 'But, my lords, nothing is prepared—the great officers of state are not summoned.' 'Pardon me, Sir,' said the Chancellor, bowing with profound apparent humility, 'we have taken the great liberty of giving them to understand that your Majesty commanded their attendance at the proper hour.' 'But, my lords, the crown, and the robes, and other things needed are not prepared.'

'Again I most humbly entreat your Majesty's pardon for my boldness,' said the Chancellor,—'they are all prepared and ready—the proper officers being desired to attend in proper form and time.' 'But, my lords,' said the king, reiterating the form in which he put his objection,—'you know the thing is wholly impossible: the guards, the troops, have had no orders, and cannot be ready in time.' This objection was in reality the most formidable one. The orders to the troops on such occasions emanate always directly from the king, and no person but the king can in truth command them for such service; and as the Prime Minister and daring Chancellor well knew the nature of royal susceptibility on such matters, they were in no slight degree doubtful and anxious as to the result. The Chancellor, therefore, with some real hesitation, began again as before, 'Pardon me, Sir; we know how bold the step is, that, presuming on your great goodness, and your anxious desire for the safety of your kingdom, and happiness of your people, we have presumed to take—' I have given orders, and the troops are ready.' The king started in serious anger, flamed red in the face, and burst forth with,—'What, my lords, have you dared to act thus? Such a thing was never heard of. You, my Lord Chancellor, ought to know, that such an act is treason, high treason, my lord! 'Yes, Sir,' said the Chancellor, 'I do know it; and nothing but my thorough knowledge of your Majesty's goodness, of your paternal anxiety for the good of your people, and my own solemn belief that the safety of the state depends upon this day's proceedings, could have emboldened me to the performance of so unusual, and in ordinary circumstances, so improper a proceeding. In all humility I submit myself to your Majesty, and am ready in my own person to bear all the blame and receive all the punishment which your Majesty may deem needful; but I again entreat your Majesty to listen to us and to follow our counsel, and as you value the security of your crown and the peace of your realms, to yield to our most earnest solicitations.' After some further expostulations by both his ministers, the king cooled down and consented. Having consented, he became anxious that everything should be done in the proper manner, and gave minute directions respecting the ceremonial. The speech to be spoken by him at the prorogation was ready prepared and in the Chancellor's pocket. To this he agreed—desired that everybody might punctually attend, and dismissed his ministers for the moment with something between a menace and a joke, upon the audacity of their proceeding."

In the foregoing extract it is affected to be shown how Lord Brougham larded it over the King of England. It is afterwards told how triumphantly he ruled the Whig Cabinet,—how he bent down all opposition before him,—how he carried everything just as he liked. Some of our readers may, like ourselves, have supposed that the Reform Bill was carried by public opinion, dealing with the offers of the Whig and the concessions of the Tory party. If this 'History' is to obtain credit, it was Lord Brougham who did it all. In this work the power which Lord Brougham wielded over the State is described as greater than that exercised by Walpole, Chatham, or Pitt. If Lord Brougham's power were so gigantic—overriding King, Cabinet and Parliament,—we can only express our regret that he did not give us National Education,—and that the people of England should still be groaning under an unreformed Court of Chancery. We may express also our surprise how succeeding cabinets contrived to get on without this omnipotent and irresistible personage.

By this time our readers, like ourselves, will probably have come to the conclusion that the volumes should have been entitled "Lord Brougham and the Whigs." The Ex-Chancellor is in fact the hero of Mr. Roebuck's tale,—and vast importance is attached to his sayings and doings.—But we must reserve our further illustrations until next week.

Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli. 3 vols.
[Second Notice.]

In order to study the American woman of genius in her right attitude, and under the true colour which the vicissitudes of Southern adventure cast upon her characters and affections, the bystander must be reminded that from her childhood upwards Margaret Fuller had always fancied herself to be something distinguished for "tact and brilliancy,"—a creature born to reign,—a genius that had not yet found its sphere. The following passage from her Journals is only one among hundreds having a like significance.—

"A noble career is yet before me, if I can be unimpeded by cares. I have given almost all my young energies to personal relations; but, at present, I feel inclined to impel the general stream of thought. Let my nearest friends also wish that I should now take share in more public life."

Margaret Fuller's writings, as might be inferred from our remarks [*Athen.* No. 999], when some of the choicest portions were collected and published, bore, in their incompleteness, many signs of the "impediment" lamented above,—many echoes of "pantings on the thorns of life," to use Shelley's eloquent metaphor. If the artist was so ill contented with her own productions, it seems, too, as if the woman's heart had been little better satisfied by a religious and energetic performance of her home duties. Long before Margaret Fuller undertook her European voyage, to feast on the society, literary sympathy, and Art for which she pined, a cry like the following was registered among her breathings:—

"With the intellect I always have, always shall, overcome; but that is not the half of the work. The life, the life! O, my God! shall the life never be sweet?"

It is no wonder that Margaret Fuller found English domestic intercourse too restrained, and French *esprit* too insincere, to content cravings so warm, so vague and so vast as hers. There is an age of body, a mood of mind, a phase of cultivation—we have again and again had occasion to observe—to which Italy offers precisely that mixture of climate and of company, of rest and of excitement, of *dolce far niente* and of noble recollections and fervent admiration, which are to be found nowhere else. Later, perchance, the pilgrim may come to feel its beauty and emotion insufficient to satisfy a mind longing for truth, manhood, and self-sacrifice;—but this sense of insufficiency (if so it be) will be credited on no hearsay evidence.

For awhile Margaret Fuller travelled in company with an American family, and found herself at home and at ease in Italy. Of this more than one passage from her Journals give ample proof.—

"*Milan, Aug. 10, 1847.*—Since writing you from Florence," says she, addressing Mr. Emerson, "I have passed the mountains; two full, rich days at Bologna; one at Ravenna; more than a fortnight at Venice, intoxicated with the place, and with Venetian art, only to be really felt and known in its birth-place. I have passed some hours at Vicenza, seeing mainly the Palladian structures; a day at Verona,—a week had been better; seen Mantua, with great delight; several days in Lago di Garda,—truly happy days there; then, to Brescia, where I saw the Titans, the exquisite Raphael, the Scavi, and the Brescian Hills. I could charm you by pictures, had I time. To-day, for the first time, I have seen Manzoni. Manzoni has spiritual efficacy in his looks; his eyes glow still with delicate tenderness, as when he first saw Lucia, or felt them fill at the image of Father Christoforo. His manners are very engaging, frank, expansive; every word betokens the habitual elevation of his thoughts; and (what you care for so much) he says distinct good things; but you must not expect me to note them down. He lives in the house of his fathers, in the simplest manner.

He has taken the liberty to marry a new wife for his own pleasure and companionship, and the people around him do not like it, because she does not, to their fancy, make a good pendant to him. But I liked her very well, and saw why he married her. They asked me to return often, if I pleased, and I mean to go once or twice, for Manzoni seems to like to talk with me."

At Rome began the romance of Margaret Fuller's life:—which we must unthread and arrange as concisely as we can from the unmethodical records and rhapsodies before us.—

"She went to hear vespers, the evening of 'Holy Thursday,' soon after her first coming to Rome, in the spring of 1847, at St. Peter's. She proposed to her companions that some place in the church should be designated, where, after the services, they should meet,—she being inclined, as was her custom always in St. Peter's, to wander alone among the different chapels. When, at length, she saw that the crowd was dispersing, she returned to the place assigned, but could not find her party. In some perplexity, she walked about, with her glass carefully examining each group. Presently, a young man of gentlemanly address came up to her, and begged, if she were seeking any one, that he might be permitted to assist her; and together they continued the search through all parts of the church. At last, it became evident, beyond a doubt, that her party could no longer be there, and, as it was then quite late, the crowd all gone, they went out into the piazza to find a carriage, in which she might go home. In the piazza, in front of St. Peter's, generally may be found many carriages; but, owing to the delay they had made, there were then none, and Margaret was compelled to walk, with her stranger friend, the long distance between the Vatican and the Corso. At this time, she had little command of the language for conversational purposes, and their words were few, though enough to create in each a desire for further knowledge and acquaintance. At her door, they parted, and Margaret, finding her friends already at home, related the adventure. This chance meeting at vesper service in St. Peter's prepared the way for many interviews; and it was before Margaret's departure for Venice, Milan, and Como, that Ossoli first offered her his hand, and was refused."

"Our meeting," writes Margaret, in another page—
"was singular,—fateful, I may say. Very soon he offered me his hand through life, but I never dreamed I should take it. I loved him, and felt very unhappy to leave him; but the connexion seemed so every way unfit, I did not hesitate a moment. He, however, thought I should return to him, as I did."

The spell of Italy was too strong upon the wanderer. When her American friends began to turn homewards, she thought of Rome; and breaking away from their company, returned alone to the Eternal City, there to pass the winter (so she wrote home) "quite by herself." When in London, she had made acquaintance with Signor Mazzini,—adopted his hopes and aspirations regarding Italian politics,—and, it appears, accepted confidences and commissions from him. At an early stage of her acquaintance with the Marquis Ossoli, she discovered in him signs of the true liberal faith,—which wanted only encouraging and confirming. His family are noble;—some of its members at that time held occupations of trust and honour in the Papal Government and household. Thus, not merely the vows of love, but also the sympathies of patriotism betwixt the Italian gentleman and the American lady, must needs be nourished and exchanged in secret. Such a position, however, seems to have satisfied every aspiration and occupied every faculty of our passionate pilgrim. Yet, it may throw light upon other heart-histories besides Margaret Fuller's if it be told that, except his sweetness of nature and singleness of purpose, the husband of her choice seems to have had few qualities calculated to recommend him to one so experienced, so exacting, and so variously gifted as she was. The Marquis Ossoli is thus described by his

wife, when, after long concealment, she wrote to her mother the tidings of her marriage.—

"He is not in any respect such a person as people in general would expect to find with me. He had no instructor except an old priest, who entirely neglected his education; and of all that is contained in books he is absolutely ignorant, and he has no enthusiasm of character. On the other hand, he has excellent practical sense; has been a judicious observer of all that passed before his eyes; has a nice sense of duty, which, in its unflinching, minute activity, may put most enthusiasts to shame; a very sweet temper, and great native refinement. His love for me has been unwavering and most tender. I have never suffered a pain that he could relieve. His devotion, when I am ill, is to be compared only with yours. His delicacy in trifles, his sweet domestic graces, remind me of E—. In him I have found a home, and one that interferes with no tie. Amid many ills and cares, we have had much joy together, in the sympathy with natural beauty,—with our child,—with all that is innocent and sweet. I do not know whether he will always love me so well, for I am the elder, and the difference will become, in a few years, more perceptible than now. But life is so uncertain, and it is so necessary to take good things with their limitations, that I have not thought it worth while to calculate too curiously."

With homely and unintellectual graces like the above (supposing them to exist in all the fullness wherewith they were credited by affection) had the exigent, enthusiastic, over-cultivated woman learned to content herself! For their sake, she was willing to embrace uncertain fortunes, perplexity,—ill report, possibly,—without any chance of gaining future distinction or competence through her husband's character or position much more real than the *mirage*. Under the following circumstances was the knot tied.—

"They were married [writes a friend to whom the secret was confided] in December [1847], soon after—as I think, though I am not positive—the death of the old Marquis Ossoli. The estate he had left was undivided, and the two brothers, attached to the Papal household, were to be the executors. This patrimony was not large, but, when fairly divided, would bring to each a little property—an income sufficient, with economy, for life in Rome. Every one knows, that law is subject to ecclesiastical influence in Rome, and that marriage with a Protestant would be destructive to all prospects of favourable administration. And besides being of another religious faith, there was, in this case, the additional crime of having married a liberal,—one who had publicly interested herself in radical views. Taking the two facts together, there was good reason to suppose, that, if the marriage were known, Ossoli must be a beggar, and a banished man, under the then existing government; while, by waiting a little, there was a chance,—a fair one too,—of an honourable post under the new government, whose formation every one was anticipating. Leaving Rome, too, at that time, was deserting the field wherein they might hope to work much good, and where they felt that they were needed. Ossoli's brothers had long before begun to look jealously upon him. Knowing his acquaintance with Margaret, they feared the influence she might exert over his mind in favour of liberal sentiments, and had not hesitated to threaten him with the Papal displeasure. * * Ossoli had the feeling, that, while his own sister and family could not be informed of his marriage, no others should know of it; and from day to day they hoped on for the favourable change which should enable them to declare it. Their child was born; and, for his sake, in order to defend him, as Margaret said, from the stings of poverty, they were patient waiters for the restored law of the land. Margaret felt that she would, at any cost to herself, gladly secure for her child a condition above want; and, although it was a severe trial, she resolved to wait, and hope, and keep her secret."

Accordingly, secret for a long time from both families was the marriage kept:—such a course inevitably involving difficulties of separation which the events of the time did not mak-

easier. What can be much more beautiful than the following revelation, which continues the narrative?—

"My baby saw mountains when he first looked forward into the world. Rieti,—not only an old classic town of Italy, but one founded by what are now called Aborigines,—is a hive of very ancient dwellings with red-brown roofs, a citadel, and several towers. It is in a plain, twelve miles in diameter one way, not much less the other, and entirely encircled with mountains of the noblest form. Casinos and hermitages gleam here and there on their lower slopes. This plain is almost the richest in Italy, and full of vineyards. Rieti is near the foot of the hills on the one side, and the rapid Velino makes almost the circuit of its walls on its way to Terni. I had my apartment shut out from the family, on the bank of this river, and saw the mountains, as I lay on my restless couch. There was a piazza, too, or as they call it here, a loggia, which hung over the river, where I walked most of the night, for I could not sleep at all in those months. In the wild autumn storms, the stream became a roaring torrent, constantly lit up by lightning flashes, and the sound of its rush was very sublime. I see it yet, as it swept away on its dark green current the heaps of burning straw which the children let down from the bridge. Opposite my window was a vineyard, whose white and purple clusters were my food for three months. It was pretty to watch the vintage,—the asses and wagons loaded with this wealth of amber and rubies,—the naked boys, singing in the trees on which the vines are trained, as they cut the grapes,—the nut-brown maids and matrons, in their red corsets and white head-clothes, receiving them below, while the babies and little children were frolicking in the grass."

Late in the autumn of 1848, the cloud of political storm which had been long gathering stooped low over Rome. The following is from a letter of the 16th of November.—

"The house looks out on the Piazza Barberini, and I see both that palace and the Pope's. The scene to-day has been one of terrible interest. The poor, weak Pope has fallen more and more under the dominion of the cardinals, till at last all truth was hidden from his eyes. He had suffered the minister, Rossi, to go on, tightening the reins, and, because the people preserved a sullen silence, he thought they would bear it. Yesterday, the Chamber of Deputies, illegally prorogued, was opened anew. Rossi, after two or three most unpopular measures, had the imprudence to call the troops of the line to defend him, instead of the National Guard. On the 14th, the Pope had invested him with the privileges of a Roman citizen: (he had renounced his country when an exile, and returned to it as ambassador of Louis Philippe.) This position he enjoyed but one day. Yesterday, as he descended from his carriage, to enter the Chamber, the crowd howled and hissed; then pushed him, and, as he turned his head in consequence, a sure hand stabbed him in the back. He said no word, but died almost instantly in the arms of a cardinal. The act was undoubtedly the result of the combination of many, from the dexterity with which it was accomplished, and the silence which ensued. Those who had not abetted beforehand seemed entirely to approve when done. The troops of the line, on whom he had relied, remained at their posts, and looked coolly on. In the evening, they walked the streets with the people, singing, 'Happy the hand which rids the world of a tyrant!' Had Rossi lived to enter the Chamber, he would have seen the most terrible and imposing mark of denunciation known in the history of nations,—the whole house, without a single exception, seated on the benches of opposition. The news of his death was received by the deputies with the same cold silence as by the people. For me, I never thought to have heard of a violent death with satisfaction, but this act affected me as one of terrible justice. To-day, all the troops and the people united and went to the Quirinal to demand a change of measures. They found the Swiss Guard drawn out, and the Pope dared not show himself. They attempted to force the door of his palace, to enter his presence, and the guard fired. I saw a man borne by wounded. The drum beat to call out the National Guard. The carriage of Prince Barberini has returned with its fright-

ened inmates and liveried retinue, and they have suddenly barred up the court-yard gate. Antonia, seeing it, observes, 'Thank Heaven, we are poor, we have nothing to fear!'

The events which followed this terrible deed—all the more terrible from the stony complacency with which it was accredited by by-standers—are sketched in Margaret Fuller's journals and letters. On the 9th of March, 1849, we find her writing,—

"Mazzini entered by night, on foot, to avoid demonstrations, no doubt, and enjoy the quiet of his own thoughts at so great a moment. The people went under his windows the next night and called him out to speak; but I did not know about it. Last night, I heard a ring; then somebody speak my name; the voice struck upon me at once. He looks more divine than ever, after all his new, strange sufferings. He asked after all of you. He stayed two hours; and we talked, though rapidly, of everything. He hopes to come often, but the crisis is tremendous, and all will come on him; since, if any one can save Italy from her foes, inward and outward, it will be he. But he is very doubtful whether this be possible; the foes are too many, too strong, too subtle."

During the siege of Rome by the French, Margaret Fuller was occupied as a hospital nurse:—torn to pieces by conflicting feelings and duties—anxiety for her husband—separation from their baby—passionate enthusiasm for the poor wounded men whom she tended.—

"I cannot tell you what I endured in leaving Rome; abandoning the wounded soldiers; knowing that there is no provision made for them, when they rise from the beds where they have been thrown by a noble courage, where they have suffered with a noble patience. Some of the poorer men, who rise bereft even of the right arm,—one having lost both the right arm and the right leg,—I could have provided for with a small sum. Could I have sold my hair, or blood from my arm, I would have done it. Had any of the rich Americans remained in Rome, they would have given it to me; they helped nobly at first, in the service of the hospitals, when there was far less need; but they had all gone. * * You say you are glad I have had this great opportunity for carrying out my principles. Would it were so! I found myself inferior in courage and fortitude to the occasion. I knew not how to bear the havoc and anguish incident to the struggle for these principles."

By these links we are led on to our last notice of this most painful of modern struggles.—

"I did not see Mazzini, the last two weeks of the republic. When the French entered, he walked about the streets to see how the people bore themselves, and then went to the house of a friend. In the upper chamber of a poor house, with his life-long friends—the Modenas—I found him. Modena, who abandoned not only what other men held dear,—home, fortune, peace,—but also endured, without the power of using the prime of his great artist-talent, a ten-years' exile in a foreign land: his wife every way worthy of him,—such a woman as I am not. Mazzini had suffered millions more than I could; he had borne his fearful responsibility; he had led his dearest friends perish; he had passed all these nights without sleep; in two short months he had grown old; all the vital juices seemed exhausted; his eyes were all blood-shot; his skin orange; flesh he had none; his hair was mixed with white; his hand was painful to the touch; but he had never flinched, never quailed; had protested in the last hour against surrender; sweet and calm, but full of a more fiery purpose than ever: in him I revered the hero, and owned myself not of that mould. You say truly, I shall come home humbler. God grant it may be entirely humble! In future, while more than ever deeply penetrated with principles, and the need of the martyr spirit to sustain them, I will ever own that there are few worthy, and that I am one of the least."

Ere we have done with Rome, we must turn from politics to private life, and cite one more instance of Margaret Fuller's large-heartedness, which, her position considered, is affecting in its munificence.—

"At one time, in Rome, while she lived upon the simplest, slenderest fare, spending only some ten or twelve cents a-day for her dinner, she lent, unsolicited, her last fifty dollars to an artist, who was then in need."

Every friend bears testimony to the extraordinary love and sympathy which Madame Ossoli inspired among the Italians, and to the influence which she more than once exercised in those junctures of fierce and fiendish passion at which the power to arrest and to calm is so rare and so precious. After this, it is distressing to read of one so actively helpful and unselfish being so cruelly outraged and betrayed. Her baby at Rieti was neglected by the nurses to whom he was confided. His position was made a pretext for mercenary extortion.—

"His nurse," says she, "lovely and innocent as she appeared, had betrayed him, for lack of a few scudi! He was worn to a skeleton; his sweet, childish grace all gone! Everything I had endured seemed light to what I felt when I saw him so weak to smile, or lift his wasted little hand. Now, by incessant care, we have brought him back,—who knows if that be a deed of love?—into this hard world once more. * * 'I shall never again,' she writes, 'be perfectly, be religiously generous, so terribly do I need for myself the love I have given to other sufferers.'"

From this agony, however, Madame Ossoli was delivered by the child's recovery.—On the entry of the French into Rome, and the re-instatement of the Papal Government in more than its olden decrepitude and timidity, all hopes of prosperity in Italy for the two liberals were over. The Ossolis naturally turned their thoughts towards Margaret's country,—where her husband was sure to be cordially welcomed, and where she had now more than her former chance of assuring independence by the exercise of her many and mature gifts. Accordingly, after a breathing-time of repose and pleasant intercourse among congenial friends at Florence, they set sail for America from Leghorn in a merchant ship—the ill-fated *Elizabeth*; not, we are assured, without omens and prognostics enough to disturb one ready from childhood upwards to believe in auguries and dreams, and whom suffering and maternity had of late made desponding and afraid.—

"Beware of the sea," had been a singular prophecy, given to Ossoli when a boy, by a fortune-teller, and this was the first ship he had ever set his foot on. * * 'I am absurdly fearful,' she writes, 'and various omens have combined to give me a dark feeling. I am become indeed a miserable coward, for the sake of Angelino. I fear heat and cold, fear the voyage, fear biting poverty. I hope I shall not be forced to be as brave for him, as I have been for myself, and that if I succeed to rear him, he will be neither a weak nor a bad man. But I love him too much! In case of mishap, I shall perish with my husband and my child, and we may be transferred to some happier state.'"

Everything went amiss on this home voyage. The captain sickened and died of confluent small-pox in its most malignant form. The disease then seized Angelino, the child, whose life was despaired of for awhile. He recovered, however; and at last the coast of America was reached. On the very eve of the passengers going on shore, a heavy gale arose. The *Elizabeth* struck on Fire-Island Beach.—

"At the first jar, the passengers, knowing but too well its fatal import, sprang from their berths. Then came the cry of 'Cut away,' followed by the crash of falling timbers, and the thunder of the sea, as they broke across the deck. In a moment more the cabin skylight was dashed in pieces by the breakers, and the spray, pouring down like a cataract, put out the lights, while the cabin door was wrenched from its fastenings, and the waves swept in and out. One scream, one only, was heard from Margaret's stateroom; and Sumner and Mrs. Hasty, meeting in the

cabin, clasped hands, with these few but touching words: "We must die."—"Let us die calmly then."—"I hope so, Mrs. Hasty." It was in the grey dusk, and amid the awful tumult, that the companions in misfortune met. The side of the cabin to the leeward had already settled under water; and furniture, trunks, and fragments of the skylight were floating to and fro; while the inclined position of the floor made it difficult to stand; and every sea, as it broke over the bulwarks, splashed in through the open roof. The windward cabin-walls, however, still yielded partial shelter, and against it, seated side by side, half leaning backwards, with feet braced upon the long table, they awaited what next should come. At first, Nino, alarmed at the uproar, the darkness, and the rushing water, while shivering with the wet, cried passionately; but soon his mother, wrapping him in such garments as were at hand, and folding him to her bosom, sang him to sleep. Celeste too was in an agony of terror, till Ossoli, with soothing words and a long and fervent prayer, restored her to self-control and trust. Then calmly they rested, side by side, exchanging kindly partings and sending messages to friends, if any should survive to be their hearer.

We must pass over the harrowing details of the last night and subsequent morning; the projects—the deliberations and the rescue of one or two of the little company. Enough to say, that no plan or proposition to save her would induce Margaret to be parted from her husband or her child. The rest will be quickly told.

"It was now past three o'clock, and as, with the rising tide, the gale swelled once more to its former violence, the remnants of the barque fast yielded to the resistless waves. The cabin went by the board, the after-parts broke up, and the stern settled out of sight. Soon, too, the fore-castle was filled with water, and the helpless little band were driven to the deck, where they clustered round the foremast. Presently, even this frail support was loosened from the hull, and rose and fell with every billow. It was plain to all that the final moment drew swiftly nigh. Of the four seamen who still stood by the passengers, three were as efficient as any among the crew of the Elizabeth. These were the steward, carpenter, and cook. The fourth was an old sailor, who, broken down by hardship and sickness, was going home to die. These men were once again persuading Margaret, Ossoli, and Celeste, to try the planks, which they held ready in the lee of the ship, and the steward, by whom Nino was so much beloved, had just taken the little fellow in his arms, with the pledge that he would save him or die, when a sea struck the fore-castle, and the fore-castle fell, carrying with it the deck and all upon it. The steward and Angelina were washed upon the beach, both dead, though warm, some twenty minutes after. The cook and carpenter were thrown far upon the foremast, and saved themselves by swimming. Celeste and Ossoli caught for a moment by the rigging, but the next wave swallowed them up. Margaret sank at once. When last seen she had been seated at the foot of the foremast, still clad in her white night-dress, with her hair fallen loose upon her shoulders. It was over,—that twelve hours' communion, face to face with Death! It was over! and the prayer was granted, 'that Ossoli, Angelina, and I, may go together, and that the anguish may be brief!'"

Thus sadly ended the pilgrimage of one whose life from her cradle to her grave was passed in fever, yearning, and storm!—It would seem (to fall in with Madame Ossoli's own fanciful tone concerning her fortunes,) as if it had been written by Destiny, that the fame for which she had so passionately thirsted should be denied her after death, as in life. With her, was lost in the Elizabeth the manuscript of a history of the recent Italian revolution on which she had bestowed much time and labour.—It may mitigate the regret of some, however, if it be added, that we have been told by good authorities, that it was Madame Ossoli's intention to remodel and reconsider her work, in consequence of modifications of her views regarding the past

machinery and the future issue of the Italian movement.

Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham and his Contemporaries. With Original Letters and Documents now first published. By George Thomas Earl of Albemarle. 2 vols. Bentley.

We have received, somewhat unexpectedly, a complete copy of this work:—and we regret to find in the second volume such manifest traces of its having been hurried to or through the press. As a consequence, the arrangement is confused and perplexing. An account of Mr. Lee, and the letters addressed to him from 1774 to 1793, are thrust into the middle of the narrative of events of 1769,—letters of 1773 follow letters of 1778,—and other like interruptions occur. There may be a meaning in this—order in this apparent disorder; but it is fair to assume that what is not intelligible to one reader will not be clear to others.

We had occasion lately to notice the "thorough clearing," as the courtiers called it, made by Lord Bute and his successor of those, even the most humble, who had been appointed by the old Whig ministers under George the Second. "It is believed and given out," says Lady Temple, 17th of December, 1762, in a letter to her husband, "that even to a hundredth cousin of those who have not behaved well are to march out of the most trifling places." The extent of this pitiful persecution is alluded to in a letter from the Duke of Newcastle to the Earl of Hardwicke.—

"I send your Lordship the most cruel and inhuman list that was ever seen, not only in a free country, nor even in any civilized nation. This list, as I understand, was sent to the Custom House on Saturday last, and yet, cruel as it is, we are told it is only their first fire, and that we are to have a second; and what favours that opinion is, that they seem hitherto to have gone through only the Port of London, and the poor unhappy county of Sussex. Their brutality and inhumanity may have satisfied, in some measure, their revenge. * * There is not one single man turned out against whom the slightest complaint can be made in the execution of their office. Most of them were excellent officers."

The Duke of Devonshire, in reference to this subject and to the services of the old Whig minister, observes:—

"I am pleased with a *bon-mot* that I am told is in one of the public papers (for I never read them),—viz., that the Ministers have turned out everybody your Grace helped to bring in, except the King."

It was generally understood that this "thorough clearing" policy, though approved of by Lord Bute, was suggested by Mr. Fox. If so, though we do not remember to have seen the fact before referred to, the "chicken came home to roost." Fox quarrelled with his old colleague, or comrade, Calcraft,—who, as we have been told, "only determined to be a patriot when he could not be a peer." But Calcraft gave a different version of the story. "It was," he said, "because he was called on to give an opinion where another's credit was at stake," and "I gave one which my heart knew was just, and for this he [Fox] quarrelled with me. There must be a line which no honest man can exceed." When some one spoke of a thing as "*infra dig.*,"—"that," said Hood, "depends on where you put your *dig*;"—but we cannot even imagine where a line could have been drawn that was impassable either to Calcraft or to Fox. The truth, we suspect, was, that Calcraft being by this time half as rich as Fox himself, both having for years "rioted" in "the plunder of the army" and many other "plunderings," and being refused a peerage, set up a conscience! This was an impertinence not to be forgiven,—and he was, as he said, "turned out of

his only place;" and not content with this, the King directed Lord Tyravley to take from him some contract. Calcraft's answer was brief and bitter.

"Believe me, my dear Lord, I submit with cheerfulness and duty to His Majesty's pleasure, which cannot abate my respect; nor does the loss of the employment the least affect me. The contract Mr. Fox and his family had the profit of, so to me 'tis no loss."

Here then is the Paymaster of the Forces, one of the most lucrative places under the Crown in those lucrative and profligate times, enjoying the benefit of a contract taken in the name of another, and most probably, as all the parties were connected with the army, a contract entered into with the said Paymaster as the representative of the Crown! This was the Mr. Fox specially retained to defend the Peace, and rewarded, according to agreement, with a peerage; the same Mr. Fox who was one of the three persons named as taking bribes for the pre-arrangements which brought about that Peace,—a report which we are told to believe is a "revolting absurdity." It was after these "clearings," and Lord Bute's withdrawal from personal risks and consequences, that the high prerogative proceedings began with the issue of general warrants.

We lately gave it as our opinion that the editor of 'The Grenville Papers' was in error when he stated that the negotiations with Mr. Pitt were opened by Calcraft's letter of the 10th of August. We here find something like proof that a treaty was begun so early as the 30th of June.—

"Mr. Pitt mentioned the proposals made to him by Lord Bute much in the same way that he had done to the Attorney General."

This, we have little doubt, was one of those side whisperings which at that time passed for refined policy, and were employed to carry distrust among and weaken the opposition. Events, however—the King's personal hatred of Mr. Grenville, and the death of Lord Egremont—brought matters to issue. Neither Mr. Grenville nor any of the ministers appeared to have heard of this negotiation,—we find no trace of it in either the letters or journals. It appears to have been in July that the King first intimated to them his intention of "strengthening his government," and on the 19th of August that of "changing his government."

In these volumes we have the fullest account yet given, or ever likely to be given, of the negotiations with Mr. Pitt, Lord Temple, Lord Rockingham, and others, in April and May, 1765, which ended in nothing but increased dislike and ill will between the King and his ministers, and serious remonstrances, if not personal affronts, to the King—Mr. Grenville or the Duke of Bedford, as asserted and denied, charging him— and very justly in our opinion—with the direct violation of his pledged word. The account of the negotiations here first published is from a manuscript statement drawn up by the Duke of Cumberland himself.—

"Monday, May the 6th, very late in the evening, my Lord Northumberland sent in to desire to speak to me, acquainting me that he came to me by his Majesty's orders, that I should endeavour to see whether Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, with the other great Whig families, could not be brought to form him a strong and a lasting Administration, which might empower him to form systems at home and abroad, such as the dangers of the times might require; desiring withal that this negotiation might be carried on with the utmost secrecy and celerity, as its magnitude would allow of. * * On Tuesday, the 7th of May, I spoke to the Duke of Newcastle and the Marquis of Rockingham, acquainting them with the orders I was charged with from his Majesty, and that the King had been pleased to chalk out for all our joint considerations the following outlines of Ad-

ministration, viz. Mr. Pitt to be Secretary of State with Mr. Charles Townshend, Secretary of State also; Lord Northumberland, First Lord of the Treasury; the Duke of Newcastle and Earl Temple, one or the other President, the other Privy Seal; and Lord Egremont First Lord of the Admiralty; and that the other noblemen, and others who were to come in, should be, as much as possible, considered in the new arrangement to be formed. I should do injustice to both these Lords, if I did not remark their zeal for the execution of his Majesty's great and just views; only the Marquis objected to any employment for himself, believing he might be of more use as an independent man, than personally engaged in the service; and we agreed that whilst those two Lords were sounding our friends in town, the Earl of Albemarle should repair to Hayes, to communicate, in my name, to Mr. Pitt (who was unable to come to town); that as his health did not allow of my seeing him, and secrecy prevented my going to Hayes, I charged him (the Earl of Albemarle) to acquaint Mr. Pitt with his Majesty's most gracious thoughts with regard to him and the public; to assure him that the King had pitched upon him as the man whose abilities made him the most desirable to be employed at these times; that his Majesty had chalked out the above-mentioned arrangement, thinking Mr. Charles Townshend might be the properest person to execute, whenever Mr. Pitt's health should incapacitate him from either Court or Parliamentary attendance; that he (Mr. Pitt) was sensible that the eyes of the whole nation were now all looking up towards him, and that should he not come to the relief of his King and country, at this time both in danger, I greatly feared that he would no longer preserve that weight in this country which he so justly bore. Lord Albemarle acquainted him also, that the King's Ministers had taken such possession of the Closet, that they scarcely acted with decency to their master. In return to this, and much more that passed, in a conversation of four hours, it concluded on Mr. Pitt's part, *without a negative*: but insisting, *first*, on the restoration of all the officers of the army, as well as many others, as had been displaced for their opposition;—*secondly*, on ample justice and favour being shown to Chief Justice Pratt;—*thirdly*, on a necessity of making men's minds easy about the warrants, as well as the amending the unpopular clauses in the Cyder Bill;—*fourthly*, a necessity of restoring the relaxations got into both the navy and the army, and preferring the officers for their services, and not for dancing attendance;—as also, *fifthly*, on a foreign system of affairs, which he feared had been greatly neglected, avowing himself still in Prussian sentiments, which, he feared, would not render the Closet more favourable to him. On that same evening, I wrote to Lord Temple, at Stowe, to desire I might see him upon very urgent business, that I durst not communicate in writing; and ordered the same servant to leave another letter from me, at Wakefield, for the Duke of Grafton. * * The Duke of Newcastle and the Marquis of Rockingham both repeated their assurances, that our friends were warm; and that, if Mr. Pitt took the lead, our numbers would be very considerable. While I was at dinner, the Lord Temple sent to inform me of his arrival in town. I desired him to meet me at my house at six that evening. At six we accordingly met, and I cannot help saying that I think he was more verbose and pompous than Mr. Pitt; nor do I think so near concluding. I again stated to him his Majesty's situation, displeased with his present ministers, both for their behaviour in the Closet, and that the King found them extremely dilatory in public affairs. Wherefore his Majesty had chalked out for the beginning of an arrangement, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Charles Townshend, Secretaries of State; the Earl of Northumberland, First Lord of the Treasury; the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Temple,—one President, the other Privy Seal; and Lord Egremont, First Lord of the Admiralty; and had been pleased to order me to treat with him and Mr. Pitt, as well as with those Lords that formed the head of the Whig party, whom the King looked upon as his best friends, and who had always supported his Royal Family. He made great expressions of duty, deprecating any public situation whatever; but at the end of a very long and tedious

conversation he desired to ask three questions. The first was, whether it was his Majesty's intention to restore the officers of the army and others. The second, that satisfaction must be made to the public for the warrants, favour shown to Lord Chief Justice Pratt, and the system of affairs at home must be entirely changed. The third, that they might know the situation of foreign affairs, to see whether there was still a possibility of following what they thought the only true system for this country. But, even then, supposing the answers from his Majesty should be both favourable and gracious, they gave me no latitude whatever to assure his Majesty of their readiness to come into his service. I strongly represented to them the impropriety, in any negotiation whatsoever, but much more so when it was with the King; that as to the first question, I need not ask it, as I had his Majesty's most gracious promise on that, without my having asked it. That as to the second proposition, I could assure him it was the King's intention to do handsomely by Lord Chief Justice Pratt, which was the strongest proof his Majesty could give to his people, when he supported by favours those judges who should dare to stand up for the defence of the liberties of his subjects; and that, therefore, I should hope less or nothing need be said in parliament relative to this affair; as it was never the duty of any well-wisher to King or Constitution, to venture to trace exactly the law-boundaries of the King's prerogative, or the privilege of his people. All I said on this occasion was extremely fruitless, and I was sorry to see it would be necessary that something should be done *parliamentary* to ease the minds of these gentlemen. As to the third question, relating to Foreign Affairs, after much disputing, and stating *pro* and *con*, the impossibility of there being time or means of stating the present view of foreign affairs clear enough to enable them, as yet, to say anything on that point, they desired that the question might be—Whether his Majesty was pleased to intend a counter-system to be formed to the House of Bourbon. This conversation, though here stated as that of the Wednesday alone, includes the purport of that of the Thursday also, when he returned from Hayes; and on my understanding him to speak for Mr. Pitt as well as for himself, he objected, and desired Lord Albemarle would make one jaunt more to Hayes, to know whether Mr. Pitt's final answer would be of the same nature; and such as it proved I will again now recapitulate as nearly as I can, which was:—That he (Mr. Pitt) was ready to assist his Majesty's affairs, as a *private* person, as far as they should agree with the general idea of measures that had been laid down; but that neither Lord Temple nor he could engage themselves any further, until his Majesty should deign to answer their doubts, stated in the three questions; that they were highly sensible of his Majesty's grace and favour, in having condescended thus far towards them. Thus far, I have accounted to the Friday evening, May the 10th, for all that passed in the negotiation with these two persons chiefly; as I had no difficulties with our friends, but a little too much caution, not caring to engage without Mr. Pitt."

It is impossible to read this narrative without noticing the angry feeling of the writer against Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, and yet, it appears to us, even on his own report, that they acted throughout fairly and honourably. The Duke was evidently shocked at the idea of "negotiation," and especially "with the King;" yet surely while the mere forms of a constitutional monarchy existed, it was their duty to understand, and to make understood, the principles on which the Government was to be carried on, before they consented to accept office and its responsibilities. The verbosity and pomposity of which the Duke complains were probably forms of respect somewhat ostentatiously put forth, to make palatable their determination that change should be not only a declared and admitted condition, but made manifest by something done "*parliamentary*."

But, however much the Duke was angered with Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, the King was still more so with Mr. Grenville; and within

two days the Earl of Northumberland came post from Richmond to summon the Duke.—

"Lord Northumberland believed His Majesty would desire me to go in person to Hayes; that I might take Guards with me, if I pleased, as the King no longer intended the negotiation should be carried on in secret. I set out for the Lodge as soon as my set of horses could be put to, and I arrived a little after six, and staid till past ten. I found the King much agitated, and after the most gracious reception, expressed his desire to know what had passed with Lord Temple and Mr. Pitt; which I did in the most ample manner, agreeable to all that has been related before. The King said, that notwithstanding all that had passed, he would still have me try what I could do personally at Hayes, and the better to put me *au fait* of the true state of his affairs he went through, in a masterly and exact manner, all that had passed since Lord Bute's resigning the Treasury. He also went through Mr. Pitt's two audiences of August, 1763; particularizing, with great justness, the characters of several persons who are now upon the stage, or who are but just dropped off. In short, it was a conversation too important (I hope) to forget; but improper for pen and ink. Sunday, May the 12th, Lord Albemarle and I set out for Hayes, between nine and ten in the morning; and just before we set out I desired Lord Temple might have a note to meet us at eleven. I got to Hayes, and kept Mr. Pitt *à l'été* for an hour and a half, before Lord Temple joined us and Lord Albemarle. I repeated to Mr. Pitt the King's most sincere desire of seeing affairs both at home and abroad carried on with more spirit and activity than he was able to do with this present Administration. That His Majesty had looked round, and found none so proper to assist him in reinstating affairs as he (Mr. Pitt); that, therefore, as great marks as the King could give of his sincere desire for his assistance, he had ordered me personally to go down and bring him to Court, where His Majesty desired he would take an active part. I represented to him the manner in which this Administration used His Majesty, and that no time was to be lost, as the Parliament must be soon up; that this country looked up to him as the man who had been the author of the great successes during the war; that they almost universally wished him at the head of public affairs; the public affairs requiring as much spirit in their present situation as they might have done during the war. He began his answer by desiring that he might be laid at the King's feet; that he was confounded at the honour which it pleased His Majesty to think of him at all; but much more so for that distinguished mark of his grace and favour which he received by my personal visit; that he was almost rendered an invalid by the gout; but that he had still vigour and strength of mind to undertake business, if he saw a probability of success; that, as to foreign affairs (which he began with) he was afraid that his personal ideas were so much disliked at Court; he would even own, that perhaps nine men in ten in the kingdom were against him in opinion, but that yet it was his opinion, and therefore it rendered him, if not totally improper to enter into His Majesty's Council, at least it would incapacitate him from acting in the intended sphere of Secretary of State, as, in honour, he never could set his hand to what was diametrically opposite to his opinion. That in any other situation, he would give his negative or single voice in Council without any further consequence attending thereon; that, without foreign affairs were altered, he could see but little hopes that other things, equally necessary, would follow; and then repeated the three questions which have already been mentioned. First, that a counter-alliance be formed to the House of Bourbon; secondly, that the officers particularly, as well as others, who had been turned out for their opinions in Parliament, should be restored; thirdly, that something must be done to put people's minds at ease with regard to the *illegality* of the warrants."

The Duke was not successful.—Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple remained firm and decided. On this Lord Albemarle observes that—

"If Pitt had been guided by his political principles, he would at once have coalesced with Lord Rockingham and his friends. But influenced by Temple (who wished 'the brothers,' as they were called,

should form a Government of themselves) he declined."

"We doubt the argument, and we doubt the fact on which it rests. Mr. Pitt, in this instance, was guided by political principles and no other—whether his own or Lord Temple's, is not the question. So far as appears, there was not a single stipulation or condition except as to principles; and if Lord Rockingham was prepared to enter office without conditions, as might be inferred from the Duke's communication and Lord Albemarle's comment—and as, we fear, he did subsequently—then Mr. Pitt would have been right had he refused to coalesce with him. But why offer to coalesce when the preliminary conditions on the acceptance of which only they would consent to accept office, were refused? As to Lord Temple's obstruction because he wished "the brothers"—that is, Pitt, Temple and Grenville—to form a government of themselves:—why, the sole purpose of all these treaties, negotiations, solicitations and beseechings to any and every body to accept office, was expressly to get rid of Mr. Grenville. As Lord Bute's brother said in a letter to Mr. Mitchell,—"His Majesty, offended in the highest degree with the insolence offered him by his present ministers, would have put any mortal in their places that could have carried on business." The negotiations, however, all failed, but not through lack of zeal in the negotiator, the Duke of Cumberland; for as Mr. Mackenzie further observes, "there is no animal on the face of the earth that the Duke has a more thorough contempt for or a greater aversion to than Grenville." How under these circumstances could Lord Temple hope to get into office by stipulating that Mr. Grenville should remain? The King did not like Mr. Pitt—disliked Lord Temple:—the new ministry therefore which it is here assumed that Lord Temple contemplated would have been three to one more hateful to him than the existing ministry. Further, has Lord Albemarle forgotten that Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple had been from the first day of his appointment in angry opposition to Mr. Grenville's ministry—that Mr. Pitt refused to be reconciled to Mr. Grenville even after he had been forced from office—that he opened his attack on the Rockingham ministry with a contemptuous disparagement of their predecessors, and of Mr. Grenville in particular—and that no personal intercourse existed between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Grenville for years after? Lord Temple, we incline to believe, was in a different position. We have a suspicion—no more—which the future volumes of the 'Grenville Papers' may confirm or refute—that Lord Temple's objections to Lord Bute and his secret irresponsible power were so well known, that when the ministry came at last into direct collision with Lord Bute, communications passed directly or circuitously between the brothers, and Lord Temple advised Mr. Grenville to be firm and not to shrink from fear of consequences. Mr. Grenville and the Duke of Bedford were firm; and when the consequences became manifest and treaties were opened for a new ministry, Lord Temple would neither take, nor permit to be taken, advantage of conduct which he either advised or approved, and was "verbose and pompous" and intractable. The King therefore was compelled once again to send for Mr. Grenville and the Duke of Bedford; and he found them more resolute than ever—resolved at once and openly to put down Lord Bute. They required the King's positive promise that he would never again consult Lord Bute—that Bute's friends and "the King's friends" should retire from Court—and that the King should, as an open and manifest sign to all, turn out Lord Bute's brother, the Hon. J. S. Mac-

kenzie, from the office of Lord Privy Seal of Scotland—which he did, and never forgave them for compelling him to do it. This, we repeat, is but conjecture founded on insufficient evidence; but as to Lord Temple objecting on the ground assigned by Lord Albemarle, he, in a subsequent treaty, two years later, offered "to sacrifice his brother"—that is, to accept office without him—to please Mr. Pitt, if other questions and differences could be arranged.

We shall have a few more words to say on these volumes next week.

A Letter on the Defence of England, by Corps of Volunteers and Militia. Addressed to the Members of Parliament. By Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B. Moxon.

WE have received this Letter only at the last moment,—but have resolved to give our readers the benefit of Sir Charles Napier's opinion. It is consolatory to know that, though Sir Charles is for making preparations, he is not frightened,—does not see much danger in the strength of France,—does not think England weak,—but that there is danger in procrastination.

"We have, in the life of the Emperor Napoleon, a brilliant example of the course we ought to follow. When he returned from Elba he wanted peace. Peace was necessary both to him and to France. He sent out his negotiators; he did all that diplomacy could do; but, at the same time, he prepared for war with a vigour perhaps never before witnessed in ancient or modern times. The storm burst, and he was beaten. Yes; but you have the man who beat him! And the country calls upon you to give power to, and trust that man with your defence. The public voice tells you that there is no time to be lost! Ministers are going at the pace of a tortoise, while France is rushing on with the fiery speed of an express train!"

Sir Charles has no great faith in the new rifle.—

"The next thing you have to do is in every man's mouth: it is to call on your neighbours to arm themselves. As to what kind of arms they should carry, it is a subject for yourselves to decide upon. I do not altogether enter into the new inventions. I fought in 'The Bush' in America: so thick it was, that we could hardly pierce its denseness; my regiment was opposed to Kentucky riflemen. We had muskets, and we beat them. We had red coats—they had brown coats; yet we slew more of them than they did of us. We are told that, at the Cape, the Kafirs lie hidden till our soldiers come within a few feet! Then what do we want with a rifle? The Cape corps were armed with short carbines, not with rifles, and are said to have done better service than any other corps, while the men were faithful."

Sir Charles here enters into details as to matchlocks and jezails, and other like questions,—and then says a few words on the much-talked-of minié rifle.—

"I confess I am much disposed to doubt the 'minié rifle,' as a weapon of war, though it may suit the deer-stalker. However, 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating,' and the proof of the minié rifle will be in stopping the proof of the pudding! If the musket can be made into a 'minié rifle' without losing its large bore and its quick loading, and that it is not made heavier, but, on the contrary, lighter by the reduction of the brasses, with a little less wood, and having a smaller and perfectly finished lock; then I think the change may be an improvement, but I have doubts of this being practicable. I have not seen these new weapons, but I have been told that, in the minié rifle, the interior ball often forces its passage through its case, and leaves the latter sticking in the barrel, which renders the weapon useless: if this be true, the weapon is not fit for the rough work of war. However, to pass by all such matters, arm yourselves as you please, only have arms of one bore for all, viz. THAT OF THE MUSKET. This is very important; being otherwise, you may

not be able to get ammunition when you most need it."

Notwithstanding the obvious force of the arguments against the red dress of our soldiers, Sir Charles is for retaining it.—

As to dress; for you, gentlemen, the red is not necessary; you are defending your country, and your moral feelings want no stimulus. To us, regular soldiers, fighting in foreign countries, oppressed by destroying heat and protracted campaigns, that pride in our red coat, which strikes terror into an enemy, is important. For you, the best dress would be your own shooting jackets and leathern gaiters."

The writer sums up with observations which appear to us sensible and to the purpose.—

"I have not, in this pamphlet, entered much into the question of improved arms, because writers in abundance, with names and without names, have said enough to make our troops lose confidence in the 'Queen of weapons,'—viz., the musket and bayonet, which, as far as I can judge, is the best. However, men with as much experience, and who are better soldiers than I am, hold contrary opinions. Still, I maintain that before the musket is condemned, these gentlemen ought, in common fairness, to do that which they have not yet done,—viz., have a musket made which costs as much money as the minié rifle, to compare with the latter weapon. They produce a highly finished, beautiful minié rifle, costing a large sum of money, and they try it on Woolwich practice ground. Now, I have not any confidence in such a trial, where a musket, which costs about a pound, is pitted against a minié rifle that costs probably ten or fifteen guineas! Let the musket cost fifteen guineas, and then try it: let the powder used by both be the very worst that can be made (for on such the fate of a campaign may by the accidents of war depend); take two hardy, uncouth, stupid soldiers, give one, the simple but well finished musket, costing exactly the same price as the minié rifle, with which arm the other soldier; let each fire sixty rounds, and then change arms, and fire sixty more, the whole with bad powder, and if the minié beats the musket in rapid firing, in range, and in hitting the target, which should be six yards long by six feet in height, and that the minié has exactly the musket bore, and the ammunition not heavier, then I think the minié rifle should be tried by two whole regiments as a further experiment, and those regiments should fire sixty rounds of ball cartridge every day, alternately, for one year; and let two more regiments with muskets as costly and well finished as the minié rifles be tried in like manner. Then the results, noted accurately in all their details, would be in some degree decisive; but both weapons must always be used with the worst description of powder, and by two marching regiments, commanded by men who will suffer no tricks to be played off, and to be under the command of a strict general officer. I laugh at battle powder, a 16-gauge rifle, used by a dead shot, and all such 'humbug,' with champagne luncheons at Woolwich, to the great damage of officers' pockets, and 'distinguished foreign travellers' applauding! This is no trial of weapons fit for war! firing in a dark night, rainy weather, tired soldiers, clumsy fingers, made more stiff by cold, empty bellies, not a drop of champagne to wash the experiment down! but a stern will to shoot all 'foreigners' the moment they become 'distinguished,' in the gloom of the night, or the dawning of the day! We do not want fire arms, in the infantry, for individual combat, but for combat in masses, where the nice aim of the deer-stalker is not wanted, and human nature will not take it till men grow old in war, and become more calm in danger than those who are less practised; and even then the veteran cannot see through the dense smoke of battle: he knows well that to level low and to load quick is his game. If the minié rifle be really an improved musket, I have not another word to say against it; but this is not yet proved, and before the nation arms its 100,000 men with such weapons, the fact should be very clearly demonstrated."

The general purposes and directions of this pamphlet are—be up and stirring! To all, we say, read it and judge for yourselves.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Jansenists: their Rise, Persecutions by the Jesuits, and existing Remnant. A Chapter in Church History. By S. P. Tregelles, L.L.D.—Dr. Tregelles calls the story of the Jansenists 'A Chapter in Church History,'—but it is not less truly a chapter in the history of the human intellect. As an example of the gradual working up of the mind through mountains of dead formalism to an appreciation of subjective truths, nothing better or more beautiful is found on record. And here we have the story told once more:—Pascal, the *mère Angélique*, St. Eyran, and the other notabilities are brought before the reader with force, discrimination, and vividness. The narrative is one of which the world will never tire.—We need only add that the substance of the present work appeared originally in Kitto's 'Journal of Biblical Literature' for January, 1851.

Angelology: Remarks and Reflections touching the Agency and Ministration of Holy Angels, with reference to their History, Rank, Titles, Attributes, Characteristics, Residence, Society, Employments, and Pursuits, interspersed with Traditional Particulars respecting them. By George Clayton, Jun.—We give Mr. Clayton the benefit of his own explanation of his design in composing this book. The first sentence of the work itself will afford the reader an example—a favourable one rather than otherwise—of the style and matter, as well as a clue to some of the difficulties of the undertaking. Mr. Clayton, Jun. begins—"The transcendent dignity and overwhelming grandeur of the sublime and glorious subject of investigating the nature and attributes, the characteristics and ministration of holy angels,—encompassed by the admonitory and awful silence of the Scriptures,—evidently appear to have deterred even writers of philosophical research and lofty intellectual endowments from imparting that plenitude of devotional consideration to which so attractive and cardinal a doctrine of divine revelation is assuredly entitled." The explanation may after all be quite simple. Did the writer never hear of certain persons who will "rush in where angels fear to tread"?—Such a topic is, however, too high for mortal criticism.

The Horse-shoe; or, the True Legend of St. Dunstan and the Devil—showing how the Horse-shoe came to be a Charm against Witchcraft. By Edward G. Flight.—A poetical squib, intended to be descriptive and quizzical, but without wit, point or flowing verse, is a poor affair even when the subject happens to be in itself droll and suggestive. Mr. Flight's "fytte of rhyme" is all this. The illustrations, by George Cruikshank, are the best part of the little *jeu d'esprit*; but even they are below the average of this artist's productions.

Lettres Hongro-Roumaines.—This is a reproduction in a cheap form of the letters of MM. Ira'nyi and Bratiano on the great question of Hungary and the neighbouring races. The matter is of considerable interest in itself,—and recent events have given to it a new attraction. M. Valleton says with justice, that the efforts of the Magyars in 1848-9—though ending in failure—have placed them among the most warlike races of Europe; and as such they have become an element in all future combinations.

A Brief Statement on the Subject of assumed Foreign Copyright. By Henry Sheard.—Mr. Sheard, a solicitor, addresses "British authors, publishers, stationers, printers, and others interested in British literature" on the copyright question,—and states in a few words the nature of the statutes and legal decisions which constitute the law in England at this moment. His pamphlet is useful for its facts; but we should reject his views and resist his arguments to the last. English authors want reciprocity of right—not of wrong. If some other nations are not yet sufficiently enlightened to adopt a large and liberal policy towards us, we have no desire to retaliate.

An Inquiry into the Position and Prospects of the School Assistant. By Thomas N. Hammer.—As a nation, it is undeniable that we pay few honours to our mental instructors; from the philosophic writer down to the humblest village pedagogue, perhaps no one obtains from society the recognition

which would seem to belong to the character of his services. But a weak and inflated tirade against the system, enlivened by imitation of Mr. Carlyle's worst manner, is not likely to do much good. We notice that Mr. Hammer refers continually to his position as "Associate and Member of the Council of the Royal College of Preceptors,"—and as his letter is addressed to the President of the Council of that body the outside world may very likely suppose that he speaks by authority. The real friend of the school assistant may well desire for him a more discreet advocate.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.—Compared with the histories of seraphic boys, celestial girls, perfect parents, and omniscient clergymen which from time to time afflict us with their want of truth to this naughty incomplete life of ours,—such a book as *The English Family Robinson:—the Desert Home; or, the Adventures of a Lost Family in the Wilderness*, by Capt. Mayne Reid, is a wholesome narrative. We have all, however, heard over and over again of the wonders which it details:—and once having stated that the scene is the great American Desert, we need scarcely add that the English family who find themselves thrown there by rude chance contrive by discovering and turning to account the rich and various productions of Nature to live in greater luxury and comfort than the most sophisticated gentry who lie in the palatial lap (as the wranglers might phrase it) of old civilization.—Between such pictures as these, teeming and glowing as if Turner had painted them, and Hood's terrible disclosure of the "pleasures of the plains" at *Squampash Flats*, we apprehend the truth to lie; nor do we fancy that any children who have got beyond the age of believing in the fiery beaststalk, take romances like Capt. Mayne Reid's for gospel.

For the guidance of girls of a larger growth we have here *Woman's Trials; or, Tales and Sketches from the Life around Us*, by J. S. Arthur.—This lecture in the form of a pocket-story is designed (if it have a design) to warn reduced American gentlewomen from opening boarding-houses as a means of re-establishing their damaged fortunes. If there be any logic in such a lesson, the deduction must be that boarding-house keepers are a perilled and Pariah class. But the Americans,—including those who are neither purposely sinful nor carelessly thoughtless—find that to live in boarding-houses is better than to suffer the cares and vicissitudes of house-keeping in a land where the Cook, in defence of her "privileges," will walk out of *Mrs. Clarissa Packard's* house, abandoning a dinner for eighteen on the fire,—and where the Housemaid, so soon as she has earned a genteel equipment for church, lecture or picnic, will depart, leaving her "lady's bower" in no less perplexing confusion. Seeing, therefore, that the habit of boarding has arisen and been accepted to meet the want of a new society—it would puzzle *Zadkiel* himself to decide on what sound principle of education or morals upright and educated persons are to be warned particularly from undertaking it. Could not the author have done the States in general, and the class of impoverished gentlewomen in particular, better service by showing how in a calling necessary, though not without its temptations, the best virtues of the best women might find their occupation and their reward?—Such, at least, is our view of the form which benevolence in authorship should take,—based on those certain principles which are opposed, widely and firmly, to class-teaching and class-dennunciation.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Baker's (Rev. R.) Farwell Sermon, 8vo. 2s.
Baker's Analytical Greek Lexicon, 1 vol. 4to. 12s. 6d.
Bishop's Astronomical Observations taken during 1830-1831, 12s.
Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary, new edit. 12s.
Burnet's (G.) Lives of James and William, Dukes of Hamilton and Castle-Herald, 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Civilized Society, 12mo. 2s.
Clarke's (Mr. C.) Shakespeare's Heroines, Vol. 2, 8vo. 6s. 6d.
Clarke's (J. A.) Report on the Farming of Lincolnshire, 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Colidridge's Lives of Northern Worthies, new edit. 3 vols. 12s. 6d.
Confessions of Country Quarters, by Capt. Knox, 3 vols. 12s. 6d.
Cotton's (R.) Voice from Waterloo, 4th edit. 6s. 6d.
Crawford's (J.) Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay Language, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Creasy's Invasions and Projected Invasions of England, 10s. 6d.
Cumming's Forebodings, or, Lectures on the Parabolas, 8vo. 6s. 6d.
De Jaen's (J.) Poems, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Des Carrières's French Commercial Phrases, 14th edit. 8s. 6d.
Dunstan's Greek Testament, new edit. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
Edgeworth's Maria's Popular Tales, new edit. 6s. 6d.
Foreign Library, Schiller's History of the Eighteenth Century, Vol. 8, 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Grewell's Fasti Temporis Catholici, 6 vols. 32s. 6d.
Hall on the Differential and Integral Calculus, 2d edit. 5s. 6d.
Hilwell's (J. C.) Dictionary of Archæology and Provincial Words, 2d edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Hunts and Allans, by Robert Bell, 3 vols. post 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Hierodotus, Clio, Book I, Commentary by R. Bentley, 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Illustrated Scripture Library, 'The Parable,' 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Journal of Design and Manufactures, Vol. 6, 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Kelly's Builder's Price Book, new edit. royal 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Library for the Times, Fletcher's Constantine the Great, 12s. 6d.
Life in Bombay, with Illustrations, royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Macrae's (D. C.) Practice of Insolvency, 12mo. 12s. 6d.
Mallet du Pan's Memoirs and Correspondence, 3 vols. 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Mechanics Magazine, Vol. 55, 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Medical Directory for Ireland and Scotland, 12mo. 5s. 6d.
Neale's Eight Years in Palestine, 2d edit. 3 vols. post 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Nourse (J. D.) The Past and its Legacies, 12mo. 5s. 6d.
Outlines of Universal History, Synchronically arranged, 2s. 6d.
Oxford Pocket Classics, Euripides Opera Omnia, 3 vols. 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Palmerston's (Lord) Opinions and Policy, with Memoir by Francis, 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Parlor Library, Discipline, by Mary Branton, 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Picture Book (A) for a Noble's Ark, 12mo. 5s. 6d.
Portlock's (Lieut.-Col.) Geography, 2d edit. 12mo. 12s. 6d.
Railway Library, Discipline, by Mary Branton, 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Richardson's (A. R.) Essays and Opinions, Vol. 2, 12mo. 5s. 6d.
Richardson's Rural Handbook, 'The Horse,' new edit. 12mo. 12s. 6d.
Russell's (E. P.) Letters to my Young Men Friends, post 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Salmon (Rev. G.) On the Higher Plane Curve, 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Shirley's (Sir C.) History of England, 12mo. 12s. 6d.
Shelley's Letters, with Introductory Essay by Browning, 7s. 6d.
Simon's Elements of Euclid, corrected by Haywood, new edit. 8s. 6d.
Sharp's (Rev. C.) Sermons on the Atonement, 2d edit. 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Upper Ten Thousand, by a New Yorker, 8vo. 12s. 6d.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

The Church Missionary Intelligencer of the last instant (vol. iii. pp. 27-40) contains a very interesting account of a journey undertaken by Dr. Krapf to the country of Ukambani and the River Dana—as the upper course of the Ozi is called. On this journey, my good friend was subjected to the greatest hardships and sufferings, and indeed barely escaped with his life. Unfortunately, too, his letters giving full particulars of all his proceedings since his return to the East Coast of Africa in May last caught fire by accident at Aden. Still, the fragments of them which were preserved, and which have been published, will amply repay a close and attentive perusal.

It is not, however, with the general contents of Dr. Krapf's letters that I have now to trouble you, but solely with those portions of them which relate to the source of the Bahr-el-Abyad or Nile,—the position of which, though unvisited by Dr. Krapf, is believed by him to be fully established.

In page 34 of the work above cited it is said—
"We now conclude this article by referring to one interesting yet imperfect passage in Dr. Krapf's letter, of a geographical character, not the result of his own personal observation, but what he appears to have collected in conversation from the natives. The paragraph has an audacious reference to the snow-mountain, Kenya. He speaks of waters of unsupportable coldness running from the mountain, and forming considerable lakes, from which flow many rivers. One of the river Bana, which turns round the country of Kikuyu, and goes to the great sea. The second large river running from the Ndurkenia—White Mountain—is the Tumbiri, which flows through the Wakani country, and runs likewise into the great sea—Indian Ocean. (Apparently the Adi or Sabaki, which falls into the sea close to Melindé, in about 3° 16' S. lat.) The third great river is the Narambiri, which takes up all the water of Kikuyu, and flows north-east." At this point the text is broken into a few detached words, and for a considerable space is altogether lost. We can trace in connexion with this river the words 'so broad,' 'so extensive,' and 'immense.' On the recovery of the text it opens out with an immediate reference to the White River (Bahr-el-Abyad), 'which perhaps the former Arabs called by this name—White River—as it ultimately rises from the white mountain called Ndurkenia. I think we now pretty well trace the disputed source of the White River.' Mutilated as the writing is, sufficient remains to convey to us Dr. Krapf's conviction, that the immense river flowing from a lake at the foot of Kenya, in a north-easterly direction, is the same with the Bahr-el-Abyad, or White River."

It is then stated that, since the foregoing matter was put in type, extracts from a German letter of Dr. Krapf's had been received from the Rev. Dr. Barth of Calw,—the conjunction of the names *Krapf* and *Barth* is of good omen,—who had kindly forwarded them on hearing of the loss sustained. In this letter (as translated by the Rev. C. H. Blumhardt) Dr. Krapf, after speaking of a visit paid by him to his "old friend Kivoli, in Kitui,"—who was subsequently slain by an attack of robbers when Dr. Krapf himself nearly lost his life,—proceeds thus:—

"However, he gave me permission to go to the river Dana, the whole, is 100 hours' distance from Rabba—viz. 90 hours from Rabba to Kikumabai, 10 hours from Kikumabai to Kivoli, and from his place 34 hours more. But Kivoli detained me a whole month before he was ready to go to the Dana. During the interval, I saw and spoke to many people of Ukambani, who flock together to see me. I also made acquaintance with a merchant from Bamba, a country which is two days' journey north-west from the river Dana. This man gave me much important information; viz. that at the foot of the snow-mountain Ndurkenia, or Kirenia, was a lake, from which the Dana,

the Tumbiri, and the Nasaraddi rivers do flow. The Dana and Tumbiri rivers, he said, flowed into the east sea, that is, the Indian Ocean; but that the Nasaraddi takes its course towards a still larger lake, called Baringo, the end of which could not be reached under very many days' journey. He said it was five days' journey from Uembu to Kirenia, and thence nine days' journey to Baringo, which means as much as Great Sea. And now we know almost for certain where the sources of the Nile are to be looked for; viz. in the lake of Ndurkenin, from which flows the Nasaraddi, this again flowing through Baringo."—p. 37.

Valuable as this information is, it is still not sufficiently definite and precise to be accepted as absolutely conclusive. There cannot, however, exist any reason for doubting its substantial correctness. And if we were only to suppose Dr. Krapf to have inadvertently transposed the two names Tumbiri and Nasaraddi, so that it is, in reality, the former which flows northwards and becomes the Nile, while it is the latter which falls into the Indian Ocean; then his Tumbiri would correspond with the Tubiri of M. Werne, and his Nasaraddi with the Adi or Sabaki!—a double coincidence which would render the matter little less than certain. What is, further, very remarkable in this statement of Dr. Krapf is its close correspondence with what is recorded by Pigafetta in his 'Relatione del Reame di Congo' with respect to the upper course of the Nile, on the authority of Odoardo (Duarte) Lopez, who visited the West Coast of Africa towards the end of the sixteenth century. That writer states—

"It remains for us to speak of the Nile, which does not rise in the country of Bel Ghan (the Emperor of Abyssinia), as in the Mountains of the Nile, yet, as Ptolemy writes, from two lakes placed by him east and west of each other, and about 450 miles asunder. . . . It is indeed true that there are two lakes, but they are situated quite otherwise than as stated by Ptolemy; for, he (as has been said) places his lakes east and west, whereas those which are now seen are situated north and south of each other, in almost a direct line, and about 400 miles asunder. Some persons in those countries are of opinion that the Nile, after leaving the first lake, hides itself underground, but afterwards rises again: others deny this; but Signor Odoardo [Lopez] stated that the most veracious history of this fact is that the Nile does not conceal itself underground; but, as it runs without any settled course through frightful valleys and deserts uninhabited by man, it is said to descend into the bowels of the earth. The Nile truly has its origin in this first lake, which is in 12° S. latitude, . . . and it runs 400 miles due north, and enters another very large lake, which is called by the natives a sea, because it is 230 miles in extent; and it lies under the equator. Respecting this second lake very positive information is given by the Anzich, near Congo, who trade to those parts, and who say that on the lake there are people in large ships, who can write, have numbers, weights and measures, (which in those parts of Congo are not used,) and build houses of stone and mortar, their customs being like those of the Portuguese; whence it is inferred that the empire of Prete Gianni cannot be far off."—p. 80 (edit. 1591).

The general agreement between Ptolemy, Lopez and Krapf must be regarded as proof that they all three derived their information (either directly or indirectly) from native sources, and that such information is substantially correct; the fact being that the Bahr-el-Abyad, or Nile, does really flow from or through two lakes,—which lakes, on the concurrent testimony of Lopez and Krapf, lie north and south of each other, and not east and west as stated by Ptolemy. And, for the reasons given by me on various occasions, I believe these two lakes to be situated on the table-land of Eastern Africa, to which the general name of the country of Monomœdi, or Uniamézi, is applicable, and of which the eastern flank presents the appearance of a lofty chain of mountains running from about north to south, parallel to the coast; and I look upon Ptolemy's error as having consisted in imagining the mountains of this country of Monomœdi or Uniamézi—or of the Moon, as he translated the native expression,—to be an immense mountain-chain running across the continent from east to west,—whereby he was led to place the two lakes east and west of each other. This error of Ptolemy has been adopted by all geographers and cartographers hitherto; and it must be got rid of altogether before correct ideas can be formed respecting the orography and hydrography of Africa, and especially of the upper basin of the Nile. In saying this, I am bound to add that Messrs. Petermann, Kiepert and Berghaus have at once amended their maps of Africa, by clearing them of the imaginary "Mountains of the Moon," which had been made to run across the continent from east to west and to divide it into two parts, and

placing those mountains in their true position parallel to the East Coast.

As to the latitude of 12° S. attributed by Pigafetta to the first lake of the Nile, it is, like that of 7° S. and 6° S. attributed by Ptolemy to his two lakes, simply founded on the erroneous notions respecting the interior of the African Continent which were entertained by them in common with all geographers earlier than the seventeenth century. Where hearsay information is the only guide, or where, indeed, travellers do not possess the means or the opportunity of making celestial observations and thus determining their true positions, much must necessarily be left to the judgment (and sometimes want of judgment) of speculative geographers at home. An error of 8 or 10 degrees of latitude might seem inconceivable at the present stage of geographical knowledge,—but it was nothing extraordinary in the sixteenth century; for Dos Santos, who was nearly contemporary with Lopez, actually placed Lake Tsana—the well-known Lake of Dembea in Abyssinia—in twelve degrees of south latitude, that is to say, in the same latitude as Lopez's first lake of the Nile; whereas its southern extremity is in 11° north,—being an error of upwards of twenty-three degrees of latitude, or about 1,400 geographical miles! Even in Dr. Krapf's case, were it not that we know from the marine Surveys of the east coast of Africa the precise point from which he started, we should be much in the dark as to the situation of the field of his explorations; and even as it is, with the aid of the traveller's detailed journals, and also of the map drawn, with his concurrence, by his colleague Mr. Rebmann, it would be hazardous to attempt to fix the position of Mount Kenia within 100 miles of the truth.

From Dr. Krapf's statements as to the future proceedings of the East Africa Mission, it is to be feared that much time will elapse before Ukambani can again be visited. The final determination of the position of the source of the Nile appears, therefore, to be indefinitely postponed; unless, indeed, either Drs. Barth and Overweg from the west, or Dr. Knobelcher from the north, should succeed in penetrating into the regions which Dr. Krapf has thus indicated.

CHARLES BEKE.

Feb. 3.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A copy of the 1640 edition of Ben Jonson's 'Works' containing on the inside of one of the covers an unpublished poem in the handwriting of the great poet was sold on Tuesday last by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson for 14l. The volume formed part of the somewhat curious and important library of the Hon. Archibald Fraser of Lovat, and till the books were catalogued by Messrs. Sotheby for sale the very existence of the poem was unknown. The volume is in a very dirty and ragged condition—but the arms of Carr, Earl of Somerset, long the favourite of James the First, are still visible in their faded gilding on the exterior cover of each volume. On the inside of one of the covers is written in a handwriting of a century ago, "These verses were made by the author of this book and were delivered to the Earl of Somerset upon his Lordship's wedding day." Then follow the verses on a separate half-sheet of paper headed "To the most noble and above his titles Robert Earle of Somerset" commencing (we quote from memory):—

They are not those, are present with their face,
And clothes and gifts, that only do these grace
At these thy nuptials; but whose heart and thought
Do wait upon thee; and their love not bought;
Such wear true wedding-clothes and are true friends.
He then calls the profligate favourite "virtuous Somerset" and wishes poetically but unprophecically—

May she, whom thou for spouse to-day dost take,
Out-be that Wife in worthily friend did make,
And thou to her that Husband,—
alluding to the famous "Character of a Good Wife" by Sir Thomas Overbury, whose unhappy connexion with "the virtuous Somerset" led to that "Great Oyer of Poisoning" which forms so remarkable a part of English history during the

reign of James the First. The concluding lines are very beautiful: but how historically untrue!—

And when your years rise more than would be told,
Yet neither of you seem to th' other old,
That all, that view you then and late may say,
Sure this glad pair were married but this day.
The verses should be printed. The discovery of this volume and of Mr. Collier's Shakespeare folio are curious coincidences, showing that the harvest of information connected with the great era of our dramatic literature is not yet entirely reaped.

A correspondent signing himself "Horatio," writes to us as follows on the subject of Mr. Payne Collier's communications with the new reading of Shakespeare's text:—

"I have read with great interest Mr. Collier's communications to your columns of what I think most of your readers will, with me, consider a real discovery. If the specimens furnished of the corrections are a fair sample, I cannot entertain a doubt that they are founded on an authentic text, more pure than any extant,—and they begin by erasing responsibility. It is gratifying to know that the volume in question will be placed at the disposal of the Shakespeare Society; and it is to be hoped that the Council will make early use of materials so interesting and so important to its members.—The Shakespeare Society having been mentioned,—I trust the following remarks will not be thought out of place. I am, and have been from its commencement, I fear an unworthy member of that body which designates itself after the name of our immortal Poet,—yet, with all my diffidence, I am not without some regard for its consistency and honour. Now, though our form of government is nominally republican, I am a little in doubt whether its spirit be autocratic or oligarchical. Like the government of a neighbouring country,—it begins by erasing responsibility, and ends with confiscation. To justify the use of this hard word, I must begin at the beginning. I am not aware of any other form of admission to membership than the payment of the annual subscription. In the early years of the Society's existence, a goodly row of six or seven volumes was the produce of the subscriptions. I bring no charge against the management on the score of these having since dwindled down to two; because, you see, Sir, if I were dissatisfied with that, I should expect to be able to exercise my constitutional right of withholding the supplies for the future. But how does the case really stand? Two volumes having been issued, and a third got ready for delivery in the year just ended, I am coolly told that I can have the third volume only on payment of my subscription for 1851! In short, I pay my subscription on the faith of its being properly applied, and not being satisfied, I am discontinuing the payment only by submitting to the loss of a portion of what I have already paid.—The Executive, being irresponsible, appears to consider the body of members as a naturally opposing force,—and, as such, to be out-manœuvred. I concede at once that I had no intention of withdrawing,—but that is no reason why my dissent should be cut off. They who suspect me of the intention betray a consciousness of having deceived it. Or is it to swell the apparent number of volumes issued during the present year that this generosity is resorted to?—Whatever it is, I protest against such tricks, which are calculated to destroy all confidence."

The reception of M. de Montalembert into the ranks of the members of the French Academy—which had been postponed for political reasons—took place on Thursday in last week. M. Guizot was the member on whom devolved the duty of acting as the organ of the Academy on the occasion,—and many things conspired to surround the event with more than the ordinary interest and excitement. M. de Montalembert's speech is a most masterly document, considered from his own point of view:—but it led him over ground on to which we cannot follow him. We may remark, however, on what was a very curious fact in the case. The speeches on both sides seemed as if they had been prepared with direct reference to the most recent events—although it is positively stated that they were composed months before these occurred. More than once the argument of M. de Montalembert took the form of grave rebuke against, as it would have seemed, the very deeds that have of late been startling Europe; and strange, and almost solemn, it was, after the long silence of the journals, and of all other intelligent organs in France, to hear the voice of censure rise freely and calmly up within these walls stamped for France, as it were, with the mind of generations. Something of the effect of the handwriting on the wall must have troubled the President's dreams that night. He did, however, what he could. These monetary passages in the speech of M. de Montalembert were suppressed, by order, in the journals:—and then the Academy did what it should—it refused to submit to the excision in the copies printed for its own use—declined printing at all for the present—and will not therefore have, as is usual on these occasions, a presentation copy

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — Jan. 29. — Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P., in the chair. — The Rev. G. Hodson was admitted a Fellow. — Mr. R. Smith was the medium of presenting to the Museum of the Society a Roman urn which had been found in Lancashire. — Mr. C. Jones laid before the members an account of the discovery of a very large ancient pig of lead, weighing several hundred-weight, found in the neighbourhood of Sned, about three feet below the ground, by some labourers who were under-draining a field. — Mr. S. Birch placed on the table some fac-similes of remarkable Egyptian inscriptions, and various impressions of bas-reliefs on the pedestal of a statue from the same country preserved in France. They were followed by the first part of a paper, by the same gentleman, 'On a contemporaneous Map of certain Gold-Mines in Æthiopia, the digging of which had been commenced by Sethos the First and continued by Rameses the Second, of the nineteenth dynasty.' The details were minute and curious; and it appeared that the earliest party of negroes employed on the works had perished with their beasts of burthen in crossing the desert. Nevertheless, the undertaking had been persevered in by Rameses the Second; and the result was, the conveyance to Egypt of a large quantity of gold. — The Vice-President gave notice that the President had appointed the Earl of Albemarle, G. B. Hope, Esq., J. Prior, Esq., and G. Godwin, Esq., Auditors for the present year.

Feb. 5. — Mr. Payne Collier, V.P., in the chair. — The Committee appointed to examine and report on the recent discovery of the remains of one of the Abbots of Westminster in the crypt of the chapel of St. Stephen informed the meeting, that, with the permission of the heads of the department of Woods and Forests, they had inspected the body and minutely investigated the subject. The crozier, (as we apprehend, it was mislaid, being in fact a decorated pastoral staff, without anything of the appearance of a cross about it, and a crozier, strictly speaking, being one of the insignia of an archbishop,) which was of wood, was in a very perfect state, and had been conveyed to the British Museum. Nothing about the corpse served to show its age; but it seems that documents have fallen into the hands of the Committee which prove not only that the interment took place in the reign of Henry the Sixth, but the name of the individual. This and other matters are intended to form the subject of a further report. Mr. Hawkins, who had secured the pastoral staff for the British Museum, stated his objections to the mode in which the Committee had treated the relic, which was evidently that of a dignified ecclesiastic. He also complained of the manner in which his name had been introduced in the newspapers, as having been one of the Committee and present at the examination. He had sent two inferior officers of his department, but had not thought it necessary to superintend the process himself. Had he been on the spot, he should have remonstrated on the desecration of the dead, not merely on the ground of decency, but because such proceedings were calculated to injure the cause of archaeology by preventing persons from affording any opportunities of examination in future. — Mr. Pettigrew and others defended the examination which had taken place: — but our own opinion on the subject will have been gathered from the few remarks which we made in reference to it last week. — The business of the evening was concluded by reading the second and concluding part of Mr. Birch's paper on the Gold-Mines of Æthiopia, as worked by Rameses the Second, the successor of Sethos the First. It displayed great learning and minute research; but we cannot here give even an analysis of its contents. It will, of course, be published at large in the Transactions of the Society.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Institution, 4.—'On the Chemistry of the Metals,' by Mr. C. R. Mansfield.
— Chemical, 8.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'On Animal Physiology,' by Prof. F. Wharton Jones.
— Linnean, 8.

- Pathological, 7.—Council.
— Civil Engineers, 8.—'Account of a Swing Bridge over the River Rother, at Rye, on the Line of the Ashford and Hastings Branch of the South-Eastern Railway,' by Mr. C. May.—Renewed Discussion 'On the Permanent Way of Railways,' by Mr. W. B. Adams.
Wed. Royal Institution, 4.—'On the Chemistry of the Metals,' by Mr. C. R. Mansfield.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'On the Arts and Manufactures of India,' by Prof. J. Forbes Royle.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'On the Physical Principles of the Steam-Engine,' by the Rev. J. Barlow, M.A.
— Antiquaries, 8.
Fri. Royal Institution, half-past 8.—'On some Relations of Science to Architecture considered as a Fine Art,' by Mr. F. C. Penrose.
— Philosophical, 8.
— Geological, 1.—Anniversary.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'On some of the Arts connected with Organic Chemistry,' by Prof. Brande.
— Asiatic, half-past 8.—'On the Raw Products of India,' by Dr. Royle.
— Medical, 8.

FINE ARTS

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE opening of this gallery with the works of living native artists offers the first of those Exhibitions which this Institution is accustomed to bring together year by year. Although, as we have so often before had occasion to observe, this annual collection has rarely of late years realized the objects for which it was originally established, — though the more ambitious efforts and lofty exercises of imagination are rarely here displayed — many of our Art-magnates withholding their productions — there are, nevertheless, sufficient indications of power produced by younger artists, aided by contributions from a few long-established favourites who have once more returned to these walls, to constitute an Exhibition of more than average strength.

To this fortunate revival more than one cause has contributed. To one of these it might be invidious — because it is needless — now to refer; — but the adhesion — which is its consequence — of some of our principal painters gives dawning promise of a revival of those Exhibitions which not many years since made this building a place of eager and crowded resort.

Mr. Linnell exhibits here one of those sylvan scenes to which he imparts a national air without losing any of the poetry belonging to the incident chosen for embodiment. *A Boar Hunt in England—Olden Time* (No. 45) gives striking evidence of the science to which this distinguished artist has subjugated the materials of his palette. Mr. Linnell has had large and general truths in view, to which he has subordinated the details in which an ordinary artist would have sought refuge. A few frank and vigorous touches reveal at a certain distance the scene and its incident. The spectator has the characteristics of both suggested to him; and the descriptive means employed are such as could be found only at the disposal of one who had courted nature long and sedulously, and had so reduced to certainty the mechanical agency of his hand as to make every stroke of his pencil eloquent of the intention which directed it. For gorgeousness of arrangement and vigour of hand this picture might be likened to the productions of Rubens.

Highly contrasting in intention with the last, yet equal in power of realization, is a joint production of landscape, figures and animals, *The Drover's Halt* (146) by Messrs. T. Creswick and R. Ansell. This is a fitting sequel to the larger picture of last year, 'England—a Day in the Country,' which was the first result of the associated labours of these gentlemen. There may be questions respecting the preference to be given to scene or subject, — there can be none respecting the art. Both are striking manifestations of the several powers of the respective artists: — Mr. Creswick's refinement in foliage, and Mr. Ansell's art in the presentment of animals. These artists' separate styles are also well represented in their separate performances: — Mr. Creswick in *The Road by the River Side* (9), a path made tempting to a follower of Walton by the excellence of its descriptive art, — Mr. Ansell in his *Sheep on the Common* (73). The preference must, however, be given to his share in the larger picture for its treatment of animal life. Mr. Ansell is advancing in his art.

The prophecy on which we have before ventured, that none among our younger portrait-painters promises so fair to lead in his art as Mr. H. W.

Phillips, we find no reason to retract. His female study entitled *El Sueño* (63) is a head of considerable beauty, unmarked by that insipid and affected prettiness which has spoiled our recent book-illustrations, and is free from portraiture convention. The painter shows that he can think for himself, — that his susceptibilities answer to the requirement of his subject, — that his views are expansive and his taste untainted by familiarization with precedent. We have here purity of feeling and chasteness of expression, with breadth of treatment; and this female presentment is as characteristic as were the masculine ones exhibited in the heads of Lamartine, Ary Scheffer, and Rawlinson which have gained our favourable judgment for Mr. Phillips on former occasions. If this artist follow up the course which he has so well commenced, he may do much to rescue his province of the art from its present state of atrophy.

The mantle of no one of the bygone Italian schools has fallen on the shoulders of Signor Gambardella. The humblest efforts of the Milanese of the close of last century rise superior to his pretending composition *Peace* (18). The attempt at compliment to our "liege lady" Victoria is sickly in sentiment, unredeemed by any inspiration of healthily attuned fancy, and unmarked by those descriptive touches of nature without which such subjects cannot rise above stage decoration or festival transparency. No smoothness of surface or mechanical neatness can compensate for the absence of thought.

Mr. Hook's *Olivia and Viola* (35) is another proof of his attentive reading of Venetian practice applied to a theme to which it has imparted a degree of novelty. The good taste displayed in it, is some set-off against certain discrepancies of proportion.

Of two delineations of the monastic orders by Mr. H. W. Pickersgill the preference will be given to *A Monk of the Order of St. Francis, at his Devotions* (151) for a certain spirit of asceticism imparted to the countenance of the devotee. The elevation of purpose comes out well against the frivolity with which the eye is fatigued in other directions. — Of the same class there is a good study, *The Lay-Brother* (68) by Mr. W. Ross.

More humble in aim is Mr. E. U. Eddis's *Study from Nature* (78): — with which may be ranked Mr. Buckner's *Italian Peasant Boy* (140), — *Neapolitan Fisher Boy*, (252), — and a head, *Assunta, a Roman Girl* (436). These are matter of fact in their tendencies. — By Mr. Sant there is another of those contributions of female form in which the artist's fancy is more or less directed by some experimental arrangement of chiar-oscuro, — with the like amount of inequality in the passages of form or of colour which it influences. To this artist cannot be laid the charge of commonplace; but to the anxious avoidance of it may be ascribed certain incoherencies which at times interfere with the elucidation of an excellent idea. There are discrepancies of taste and of truth: — as the eye that passes from the countenance of the parent to that of her child will at once detect. There is much gracefulness of form, and truthfulness in the lighting up of the mother's countenance: — with which neither the design nor the contour of the child harmonize. These remarks applied to a painter who has given such evidences of ability as Mr. Sant, imply rather an absence of care than a want of power. *Music* (503) is another of Mr. Sant's studies of female form — painted with like boldness and singularity of view.

The study of a Child's Head *Husk!* (209) by Mrs. W. Carpenter, is distinct for its truthfulness and individuality. It is obviously a portrait. — *The Pearl of the Harem* (245) by Mr. W. L. Deangas is as distinctly the creation of the studio. It is executed, however, with a readiness which is often an acceptable quality in more literal presentments by the same hand.

Of the two Landscapes by Mr. F. R. Lee, the preference must be accorded to the smaller, — not only because of the variety of its details, but because also of its superior art. *A Highland Stream* (237) exhibits the essential peculiarities of this painter; and although the canvas is not spread here to his accustomed extent, there are touches of truth in the water and foliage that he has never

surpassed. *The River Teign, Devon* (25) neither affords such good opportunity for gradation, nor abounds in that variety of botanical and geological detail which gives such help to the pictorialist.

There is only one picture here by Mr. Edward W. Cooke—*Schelling Shore, Low Water* (90); but it is eloquent of the painter's knowledge, skill, and conscientiousness. Aspiring to compete with the foremost examples of its class in the Dutch school, its rivalry is not maintained by means of mere imitation. Mr. Cooke has studied at the same sources with his prototypes, and his resemblances are the result of congeniality of view rather than of borrowed practice. The newly appointed Associate won his laurel after years of acknowledged merits, and has not tarnished it by this first public appearance after its acquisition.

Mr. Willes Maddox is a new aspirant to public favour, and the production—*Snake Catchers of Syria capturing a Cobra de Capello* (317) on which he appeals is one that will do him honour as a production giving good promise of future achievements. There are here a singularity of view and an honesty of purpose, uninterfered with by an endeavour—as is too often the case with our younger men—to propitiate the public eye—through the medium of some living and acknowledged style. Mr. Maddox has not shown himself an imitator,—but has taken up his subject with a determination to present the incident in a clear and perspicuous manner. In this determination he has carried the several parts of his combination to the verge of literal specification—almost to exaggeration. This painstaking and devotion will probably in future efforts be regulated by a taste which time and practice only can impart. Mr. Maddox has shown large qualifications for a range of subjects which interest an extensive class. His work evinces much feeling for variety of character:—as witness the beauty and grace displayed in the female minstrel, and the individualities of physiognomy, expression and action in the figures which make up the accompanying group.

The most successful exercise of the pencil of Mr. J. Wilson, jun., is displayed in *An Old Lighthouse, Jetty, &c., on the Coast of Normandy, fishing Boats leaving* (310). We have often had occasion to comment favourably on the small pictures of this painter,—generally remarkable for their truth and unaffected style. The picture before us confirms our previous judgments,—and strengthens his claim as a successful painter of the storm, the cloud, and the tossing wave. Where so much excellence has been displayed, it may seem over-critical to demur in detail; but we must observe that the breadth, vigour and simplicity which distinguish the sea portion of the picture are wanting in the jetty and its inhabitants.—Their execution, too, is wanting in quality.—There is in the water a perception of forms, of action and of flow, with a sense of colour and truth, which cannot be overlooked.—Like Mr. Edward Cooke, Mr. Wilson has been bred in the midst of Art, and both have accredited the fraternity from which they are sprung, and the instruction which it has conferred on them: neither have fallen into the vice of imitation.

Mr. Broeky's excellence is derived from the careful consideration as much of Art as of Nature. No one has more indefatigably followed the first, nor industriously laboured in the study of the last. But he has the peculiarity of seeing the one through the medium of the other; associations are often excited by his works, in favour of his skill though occasionally to the disparagement of the originality of his thinking. There is no one study of the human form here in which greater excellence of colour and more graceful feeling are exhibited than in the group of a mother and a child, *The Whistle* (236). It shows combination of tints which Allegri himself need not have disdained, and manipulation which attests a painstaking study of the model. This is altogether one of Mr. Broeky's best works.

It would be ungracious to animadvert in a strictly critical disposition on so enterprising a work as Mr. Newenham's composition of figures of the natural scale,—*The Princess (afterwards Queen Elizabeth of England) examined by certain*

of the Council—Gardiner, Bonner and others, touching her Religious Opinions (57). When an artist in these days of small dwellings and of indisposition to the collection of religious illustration ventures on such an undertaking, there is some demand on our forbearance. We are content to accept a high-minded intention which has the courage to travel on a noble and little profitable walk. There are parts of this picture—for it is unequal—which mark the painter's general improvement,—conceptions of character and expressions highly credible,—and vigour of execution which sometimes betrays him into the obvious and the trite.—*Margaret* (270) is evidently a study from the heroine of the large picture.—*The Spanish Dance* (461) is a half-length study of a *bona roba*; hardly characteristic of the physiognomical peculiarities of the character—yet vigorously wrought.

There is less than usual to object to in Mr. J. Inskip's *Bird-tender* (132), and *Waiting a Shot—Wood-Pigeons* (156). The singularity of his style here serves him in good stead. The broad masses of light and dark with which he invests his forms are here more rationally disposed of than usual. On smaller extent of surface these are less subject to the charge of baldness or eccentricity. A sportsman himself, no one enters more earnestly into the delineation of the pleasures of the "brother of the angle" or of the rifle than Mr. Inskip; while there is always an aim in his works that soars above the common-place,—but in avoiding prescriptive dogma, he sometimes falls into abruptness of thought and a too great terseness of execution. As good examples of Mr. Inskip's style, these pictures may be accepted,—no less than of many and original thinking.

MR. SAMUEL PROUT.

THE daily papers announce the death, on the 10th inst., of Mr. Samuel Prout,—one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the senior Society of Painters in Water Colours. Mr. Prout was long and popularly known by a class of Art which he may be said to have originated,—and to the influence of his example may be ascribed the distinctive character and the successes of our native school of painters of architectural subjects. Born at Plymouth about the year 1784, like his fellow townsmen who have distinguished themselves in Art, he owes little to the patronage of his native town, unless their share in the praises which he ultimately commanded may be counted to them as encouragement. In the metropolis, we believe that his first patron was Mr. Palmer, the printseller, who at that time lived in the Westminster Bridge Road; this person used to take all his water-colour drawings at low prices, and had a ready sale for them. When Mr. Palmer removed afterwards to the corner of Water Lane, Fleet Street, and Mr. Prout had arrived at distinction, the latter never omitted grateful mention of the advantages he had derived from the acquaintance and transactions of the time. He early gained the notice of the late Mr. Ackermann; and the many drawing-books for learners, and other prints which he undertook for that gentleman, soon gave currency to his name. His transcripts of Gothic architecture at home it is superfluous now to commend:—and when the allied armies had made it safe to venture to the Continent, Mr. Prout was among the earliest of the English to travel there. His love of the picturesque was gratified amid the new and remarkable combinations of form which met his eye at Nürnberg and in many of the adjacent cities. He was among the first English artists to add to what had been already made known of Venice by Canaletto.—The annual Exhibitions of the Society to which he belonged have testified to the skill and earnestness of eye and mind and hand employed on these to the last. Nor must it be forgotten that he was among the first when Senefelder's newly-discovered process was imported into this country to try his hand at it. The powers of the art of Lithography,—though its processes may have been improved and amplified amongst us since,—were never better exhibited than in Mr. Prout's broad and vigorous touch.—The Landscape Annual is another record of his

powers.—Other books of the class testify to his unwearied industry and graphic skill.

For many years suffering from ill health, Mr. Prout, in convalescent intervals, laboured cheerfully at the vocation which he had so illustrated in better times. He has been gathered to his fathers full of honour and credit,—from a life in which he has filled the relations of a good member of society and an excellent artist.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—On Tuesday last the Royal Academicians proceeded to fill up the vacancy in their body occasioned by the death of Mr. Wyon. As there are already five sculptors in the body of Academicians, we were not prepared—judging from the very secondary part which they have contrived to assign to sculpture in their doings generally—to find their choice fall upon a candidate in that branch of Art. The new Academician is, however, Mr. William Calder Marshall, the sculptor. Our readers who remember what we have had to say of Mr. Marshall's works will know that this election is one of which we hear with great satisfaction. Mr. Marshall has been fast following in the steps of the best masters of his art amongst us,—and has contributed to recent Exhibitions some of the most spiritual works which distinguished them. This accession of Academic strength in the department to which he belongs augurs well, too, for the prospects of sculpture in the leading Art institution; and it is for the sculptor Academicians, thus reinforced, to take care that the interests of the branch which they represent shall be fully kept in view in such new arrangements as await the Royal Academy consequent on the probable removal of the National Gallery.

The same evening had been fixed for the election of a successor in the Professorship of Anatomy, resigned by Mr. Joseph Henry Green. A large body of good candidates were, our readers know, in the field,—and out of these the Academy selected Mr. Richard Partridge. Without touching on any question of comparative merits, we may say that the Academy have, we believe, chosen an excellent professor. Mr. Partridge is a distinguished anatomist,—an able draughtsman in his department, we are assured,—and has the qualities of a good lecturer.

We may add further, that on the same evening the teachership of Perspective held in the Academy by Mr. Knight, its secretary, was erected into a Professorship, for his more honour and dignity.

On Monday next, the Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy, Sir Richard Westmacott, will commence his lectures to the students of that institution, and continue them on the five succeeding Mondays.—The Professor of Painting, C. R. Leslie, Esq., will commence his lectures on Thursday next, and deliver them in the following order:—First lecture, February 19, 'On the Imitation of Nature'; second, February 26, 'On the Imitation of Art'; third, March 4, 'On Form and Composition'; fourth, March 11, 'On Colour and Chiar'-oscuro'; fifth, March 18, 'On Education in Art'; sixth, March 25, 'On Landscape.'

At a meeting of the members of the senior Society of Painters in Water Colours, on Monday last, Messrs. J. Gilbert and H. Riviere were elected Associates of that body:—a Lady Professor, whose name we could not learn, was elected along with the above gentlemen. Mr. Gilbert is well known as the successful illustrator of some of our weekly contemporaries,—and Mr. Riviere by his scenes of foreign travel. Both these gentlemen are acquisitions to the ranks of this long-established Society.

Referring to those arrangements which will in all probability vacate that portion of the building in Trafalgar Square now occupied by the National Gallery of pictures,—we may mention that the Royal Academy are not, it seems, to succeed to the abandoned spaces without question. We have now lying before us a copy of a petition addressed to the Queen by the Society of British Artists, meeting in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, East. This newly incorporated association have cast a critical eye on this edifice in Trafalgar Square,—and find it exactly suited to their purpose. They go further,—and inform the Queen that it will suit no other body so

well. They pray, accordingly, that they may succeed in the National Gallery, at the National cost:—but offer, if they may not sit rent free, to take a lease of the premises on such terms and conditions as Her Majesty shall deem just.

The impulse recently given to Art in the metropolis has extended itself to the provinces. Suffolk, Norwich, Manchester, Liverpool, Carlisle, and Bristol have for some years had Exhibitions of paintings; and in some of these localities permanent galleries of works of Art are in course of formation.—During the past year, Brighton has been added to the list of those places which have shown encouragement to local talent by the establishment of an Exhibition of paintings. An Art-Union was, we are told, established in connexion with the Exhibition. The first Exhibition of Paintings was opened in the Pavilion about three months since, with 180 pictures,—and a Correspondent gives us some particulars relating to its success. The Catalogue shows among the exhibitors above forty local artists, with many of whose names the public are already acquainted as exhibitors at the Royal Academy and other London Exhibitions. The surplus profits of the Exhibition, after payment of all expenses, were at the close of the season appropriated with liberality and good taste, by the Pavilion Committee, to the purchase of three of the pictures as the commencement of a permanent gallery of works of Art.—At the Art-Union connected with the Exhibition, ten paintings, we are informed, were distributed to the members:—and both the Exhibition and the Art-Union are said to have been attended with such success that it is determined they shall be annual.

We may mention that the Committee of the Suburban Artisan Schools have commenced the formation of a lending library of works on design for the use of the students:—and they solicit gifts of books and works of Art, or subscriptions for the purchase of the same.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MR. NEATE'S FIRST QUARTETT and PIANOFORTE SOLOIST will take place at the New Bethonian Rooms, 27, Queen Anne Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst.—Programme: Quartets by Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, executed by Messrs. Simon, Cooper, Hill, and Platt. Mr. Neate will perform on the First Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 53, and take part in Weber's Piano-Quartet. To commence at Eight o'clock.—Terms: for Six Sittings 3s.; for Three, 1s.; for a Single Sitting, 10s. 6d. Application for Subscriptions may be made at Mr. Neate's residence, 3, Chapel Street, Portland Place; and at the principal Music Shops.

MR. LINDSAY SLOPER'S SECOND SOLOIST of CHAMBER MUSIC will take place at the New Bethonian Rooms, 27, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, on Thursday, February 19th, to commence at Half-past Eight o'clock.—Family Tickets, to admit three, One Guinea each, and Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, may be had at all the principal Music Shops, and of Mr. Lindsay Sloper, 7, Southwick Place, Hyde Park.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces that the ANNUAL SERIES of MODERN EVENINGS for CLASSICAL CHAMBER COMPOSITIONS, will take place at his residence, No. 64, Berners Street, on Wednesday, March 16 and 24, May 5 and 19.—To commence at Half-past Eight o'clock. Violina, M. Saindon and Mr. Blagrove; Viola, Mr. Hill; Violoncello, Mr. Lucas, assisted by other eminent artists.—Subscription, One Guinea. Tickets to be obtained only at No. 54, Berners Street.

ENTER HALL.—A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL will take place on the Evening of ASH-WEDNESDAY, February 25th, on which occasion selections from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and other celebrated composers, will be introduced by the following eminent artists:—Messrs. Sims Reeves, Phillips (daughter of Henry Phillips, Esq.), Rebecca Isaac, Ransford, Alleyne, Eyles, Buncker, Anne Isabella, and Miss Garcia; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Frank Bodde, Herr Jagdman, H. Drayton, and Henry Phillips. Instrumental Soloists, Miss Kate Loder, Miss Goddard; Messrs. De-munck and Richardson. M. Fall Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Schira and Mr. J. H. Norton. Leader, Mr. Thirwall. Pianoforte Accompanists, Mr. Lindsay Sloper and Herr Kuhn.—Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 4s.; stalls numbered, 7s. Tickets and Programmes to be had at all the Music-sellers.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MONTHLY CONCERTS of ANCIENT and MODERN MUSIC.—Under the Direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH.—Second Season.—THE SECOND CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 18, at Eight o'clock, when will be performed, BEETHOVEN'S GRAND MASS in C and CHORAL FANTASY in A.—Pianoforte, Mr. George Russell (Pupil of Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett); and the Overture and Second Act of Weber's Opera, "Oberon." Principal Performers:—Miss Wata, Miss Amelia Byrne (Pupil of Sir George Smart), Miss Alleyne, Miss Gibb, Miss Kent; Mr. Swift, Mr. Wallworth, Messrs. Mr. George Russell (Pupil of Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett); the Chorus will consist of the Members of Mr. Hullah's First Upper School.—Tickets: Area, 5s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; stalls, 7s. 6d. May be had of Mr. PARKER, 445, West Strand; of the Music-sellers; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—In pursuance of the pleasantest of critical duties, which is, to watch progress and promise, we record the success of Mrs.

Enderasohn, as the principal soprano in 'Elijah,' on its revival this year. Hers is an expressive reading, and a firm and musician-like performance. Of her voice there is no occasion anew to speak. But our recent counsel must be repeated: since, were Mrs. Enderasohn the vocalist that she ought to be, and that she must become, if she aspires to retain and increase the success which she has so meritoriously gained, the essential shake at the close of the 'Sanctus' of Angels would not be omitted by her. In proportion as no added ornament is sufferable in Mendelssohn's sacred music,—so, none of the very few which the composer wrote can be dispensed with.—The entire performance of 'Elijah' was a very fine one.

CHAMBER CONCERTS.—The programme of Mr. Ella's second Musical Winter Evening was very attractive; since, in addition to such well-accredited compositions as Mozart's Quintett with clarinet, and Spohr's Nonetto, instrumental and vocal works by rising composers were produced. M. Silas performed his Pianoforte Trio in C minor; with regard to the merits of which we see no reason to change the judgment expressed by us on its publication (*Athen.* No. 1214). He played it very well. Two of M. Gounod's 'Songs of France' were also introduced, with much prefatory praise in print.—

"It is one of the greatest misfortunes," says Mr. Ella's programme, "for a young composer to have his reputation risked by the imperfect execution of his music before a strange and critical audience. Such was the fate of M. Gounod in England, at the performance given in St. Martin's Hall, of some of his lyrical works, and we were of the number present on that occasion who felt disappointed."

There is a proverb concerning glass windows and those who should not throw stones at them. A case of "greater misfortune"—of more utter failure from want of preparation and coarse execution than Mr. Ella's presentation of the lovely songs so justly praised by him,—we do not recollect. Neither the words nor the notes were given. They were so imperfectly sung by Mr. Swift, (who had previously made a most favourable impression in Mendelssohn's "By Celia's arbour," and so clumsily and incorrectly accompanied by M. Silas and Mr. Duggan as to lose all form, colour, and spirit; and it is well for Mr. Ella's sagacity as a critic that they had been heard and judged elsewhere before being so cruelly maltreated under his protection.

A new Quartett Association, consisting of Messrs. Saindon, Cooper, Hill, and Platt, announces its intention of giving six *Matinées* (at Willis's Rooms), to commence on Wednesday, April the 28th. "A first-rate pianist," adds the advertisement, "will be engaged for each performance." It seems, too, that Mr. Ella's idea of a programme, critical and thematic, will be imitated,—since Mr. Macfarren is announced as having undertaken this department.—The meetings of the Beethoven Quartett Society will commence for the season on the 24th of next month.—The first of M. A. Billet's pianoforte performances was this week held at St. Martin's Hall; with what M. Billet never fails to give—a programme of choice and various music.

DRURY LANE.—We have announced the appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss P. Horton and Mr. Whitworth in 'Fra Diavolo'; but the performance of that opera is too good not to claim a word of detailed praise.—Mr. Sims Reeves has improved greatly since we last heard and saw him on the stage. He has gained variety of tone and delicacy of style, without loss of force. He acts, too, the brigand, with care and spirit.—The *Zerlina* of Mrs. Sims Reeves is excellent. As an actress, she has a grace, promptitude and expressiveness which are better than beauty. As a singer, she manages to throw a charm and a cordiality into her voice, though telling not naturally very tuneful,—which make amends for its peculiarities of quality. Her articulation, too, is neat and intelligent. In a theatre smaller than Drury Lane, there is hardly an occupation, serious or comic, with which this lady might not be intrusted—the *Normas* and *Semiramides* of heroic and classical tragedy excepted.—When we count up the excellent material for such a theatre that we now possess in Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss L. Pyne,

Miss Fitzwilliam, and other artists that could be named,—it seems impossible but that, ere long, our often-expressed wish for the formation and maintenance of some establishment corresponding to the *Opéra Comique* of Paris must be fulfilled.—Mr. Bunn's third opera has been the never-young and ever-doleful 'Lucia' of Donizetti, in which Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves have performed the parts of hero and heroine to the infinite pleasure of "the town," and to their own no small credit. But in our judgment, whether as regards story, music, personation, or singing, one 'Fra Diavolo' is worth a dozen such operas as this wretched arrangement and sickly setting-to-music of the finest fate-story in modern fiction.—The *ballet* of 'Vert-Vert,' in which the new danseuse Mdle. Priors has obtained so much success at the *Grand Opéra* of Paris, has been produced here for Mdle. Plunkett,—and seems fairly to please our ballet-loving public.

PRINCESS'S.—Shakespeare's tragedy of 'King John,' after having been presented on the previous Friday by royal command at Windsor Castle before Her Majesty and the Court, was produced on Monday at this theatre, with a profusion of accessories which even in these days of especial attention to *mise en scène* may be pronounced to be unexampled. By both Mr. Macready and Mr. Phelps the tragedy of 'King John' had been produced with magnificence; but Mr. Kean has surpassed them both. Not content with producing merely a gorgeous spectacle, he has provided a series of pictures in which artistic beauty and historical accuracy have been happily combined. Care has been taken in selecting "the dresses, weapons, banners, and decorations," from the best authorities. The scenery has been painted in similar spirit, and with similar success. No substitution has been allowed of a convenient scene for a correct one. There are five new scenes by Mr. Gordon—the Gates of Angiers, a Battle-Field near Angiers, another near St. Edmunds, the English Camp, and the Orchard of Swinstead Abbey:—all beautiful pictures, and the last in particular rich in colour and skilful in adjustment of detail and setting. Mr. F. Lloyds has a variety of new scenes well designed and arranged:—two connected with Angiers, (the French King's Tent, and a Battle-Field), a Room in Northampton Castle, the Interior of the Templars' Church at Northampton, St. Edmunds Bury, and the Gate of Swinstead Abbey. Besides these, there are three new scenes by Mr. Dayes:—the Hall of State with which the drama opens, another in Northampton Castle, and Northampton Castle itself. These pictorial embellishments have not in this instance been secured at the sacrifice of good acting. The completeness of the company at the Princess's has enabled the management to distribute the various parts to efficient representatives, and the whole getting up of the play is satisfactory.

In regard to Mr. Kean's *King John* and Mrs. Kean's *Lady Constance*, the general features of their respective styles are too well known to demand that we should dwell at length on these presentments. Of the first, the repose which was the chief feature is deserving of notice. It gave kingly dignity to the earlier scenes,—and prominence to the more fiery passages as the dramatic history developed itself. The defiance of the Papal authority was delivered in a highly effective manner:—and in the temptation of *Hubert* to the murder of *Arthur*, the actor implied a world of suppressed emotion, whose whispers, murmurs, fears, and ultimate triumph produced an irresistible feeling of awe. Mrs. Kean in *Constance* selected the maternal view of the character, and appeared in all the scenes except her last with the boy *Arthur*, (admirably played by Miss Kate Terry). To the anxiety and grief of the mother the more forcible attributes of the character were subdued. Mr. Ryder's *Hubert* was a manly and pathetic portraiture. In the prison scene with the young Prince both he and Miss Kate Terry acted with a truth and sentiment profoundly touching: The part of the bastard *Pauline* was confided to Mr. Wigan,—an actor thoroughly original in his conception and execution of character. In

both its merits and its defects the portraiture was his own. Its defects arose out of a certain physical and acquired inaptitude for parts of this calibre,—an ultra-comic vivacity which has to be restrained. Mr. Meadows had a small part, that of *Robert Faulconbridge*, which he presented with chastened humour. The character of *Cardinal Pandolph* as personated by Mr. Graham proved impressive and efficient:—nor must the propriety and vigour of Mr. James Vining's *Earl of Salisbury* be suffered to pass unacknowledged. Mr. Fisher's *Philip Augustus, King of France*, was a painstaking effort; and Miss Phillips interpreted the part of *Queen Elinor* with much discretion.

HAYMARKET. — Mr. Barry Sullivan, whose reputation at Manchester and Liverpool has for four or five seasons been gradually on the increase, made his *début* at this theatre on Saturday. His appearance excited but little interest. The part selected for his trial was *Hamlet*. Mr. Sullivan is slender of figure and graceful in his attitudes,—but his vocal organ is very limited. His evident good taste prevented him from any attempt to strain it; but however well harmonized were the tones, the effects produced could of course be proportioned only to the capacity of the organ,—and the result was a series of minute points and crotchety new readings as substitutes for physical powers. That Mr. Sullivan has mind, and can act well—that he possesses originality of conception and beauty of movement—that he has studied hard and practised long—all this is evident;—but we doubt whether these titles will with a London audience compensate for the deficiency of material strength. We remarked that he depended much on new arrangements of *mise en scène*—that, to bring out his designs, certain positions for himself and his interlocutors were requisite—and that all the performers spoke in a lower key than usual to prevent any unseemly contrast with the feebleness of his utterance. Much praise is due to Mr. Sullivan for the steady perseverance with which he contends against serious difficulties,—and sometimes it was rewarded with marked success. His interview with the Ghost was, in its expression of reverence, grace and significance, very fine; and, than his closet scene we never remember anything more pathetic as well as picturesque. In a word, Mr. Sullivan acts with great care and pains,—and his vigilance is in continual exercise to seize every opportunity of making gesture supply the want of vocal compass.

OLYMPIC.—On Thursday a new farce, by Mr. Bridgman, entitled 'Matrimonial—A Gentleman, &c. &c.', was produced. Mr. Shalders and Mr. Compton enact the parts of the advertising gentleman and a lover, who get confounded one with the other, and involved in consequent perplexities, that result in a pugilistic contest. The farce was somewhat too broad in some portions of the dialogue, which, though tolerably smart, needs abridgment and revision both on the score of manners and of art. It was, however, moderately successful.

While on the subject of this theatre, we may conveniently mention that Mr. Henry Farren has been lately attempting some Shakspearian parts, such as *Shylock* and *Othello*,—and this week, has appeared as the hero in Mr. Sheridan Knowles's play of 'William Tell.' These experiments are, however, too tentative in their nature, and show too little aptitude for the ambitious class of character which it is evidently the actor's aim to occupy, to justify more criticism than may be implied in a passing notice.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The season of French plays at the St. James's Theatre will commence on Monday next, with Mdlle. Déjazet and M. Lafont. Later M. Lemaître and Mdlle. Clarière are to come; and after their engagement is terminated, M. Regnier and Mdlle. Rose-Chéri. Other satisfactions are promised without precise specification; and it should be added, that in the case of Mr. Mitchell, such words are not mere words of course, but convey intentions which, to judge from the past, will be liberally and honourably carried out.

Our contemporaries have, within the week, announced the death of Mr. Holcroft, son of the more famous Mr. Holcroft, the dramatist,—who was for many years connected with the London press, and, perhaps, in that capacity most prominently known as the musical and dramatic critic of one of the leading daily papers.

We must content ourselves, at present, with here announcing the appearance of an English translation, by Mr. Guernsey, of a pamphlet, by M. Fétis, 'On the Life and Works of Paganini.' The character of this eccentric, self-engrossed man of genius, more sterile of good influences upon art than any other genius in our recollection, was, many years ago, written by Dr. Liszt in a few decisive and far-sighted paragraphs. Recently, M. Berlioz (whose half-promise of musical memoirs is one which we hope to see fulfilled) has added in his *feuilleton* to the long list of anecdotes concerning the Violin-King; and we observe that an elaborate chronological biography has been put forth by Signor Conestabile of Perugia,—so that there is no lack of material for a memoir and a judgment of one, whose peculiarities during his lifetime were mauled and mocked by silly enthusiasts and romancers in no common measure. Nor will there now be any great disagreement concerning Paganini's published compositions. These must be placed among the pieces of effect and enormous mechanical difficulty, of which the living spirit existed only in the executant;—for, in music, there is such a thing as genius in execution, distinct from talent. By overlooking this not very explicable fact the transcendentalists have been led into much misjudgment upon the creator as a being of necessity apart from, antagonistic and despotically superior to, the Interpreter.

A long account is given in this week's *Gazette Musicale*, of another prodigious musical boy from the Palatinate, Frederic Gernsheim, aged only ten years,—who is already vigorous enough as a pianist to perform the Concertos of Weber, Moscheles, and Mendelssohn in public. Further, he composes in full score, is capable of improvisation, and, in short, is brought forward as reproducing the marvels of finger, fancy and feeling wrought in his boyish days by little Mozart.—We are sorry to read all this in proportion as the precocious promise may be real. Our times are more feverish than those in which "Wolferl" displayed his genius;—public demands on the executive faculty have enormously increased. Were Mozart's genius to reappear, if its owner must keep pace with the requirements of our day, a strain would be required double of that which sixty years ago enfeebled the Master's youth, exhausted his manhood, and brought him to an early grave. Our protest against prodigious exhibition becomes more and more earnest in proportion as knowledge and intercourse are diffused.

There is not much other musical news from Germany of great importance. It should be mentioned, however, that the Oratorio by Herr Emil Naumann—"Christ, the Messenger of Peace,"—of which some account was given in the *Athenæum* two or three years since [No. 1112], appears to keep its ground; since we have lately seen more than one performance of it announced at Berlin and elsewhere.—At Weimar, Dr. Liszt has been directing, at a Court concert, the overture and scenic music to 'Struensee,' by Meyerbeer.—At Munich, H.R.H. the Prince Adalbert has been sustaining the baritone part in Mercadante's 'Elisa e Claudio' at the Court theatre.—During the coming Italian Opera season at Vienna two new works are to be produced—'Il Marito e l'Amante,' by Ricci, and 'Gaston de Chanlay,' by Capecelatro. The *prima donna* is a countrywoman of ours, being Madame Albertini, whose English name was Miss Aitcheson.—Private letters from North Germany announce to us that the success of Signor Marchesi as a singer there has been remarkable.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Dr. J. E. B.—P. L.—A Constant Reader.—P. B. A.—F. F. C.—Imperitus.

Dr. D. G. J.—The papers proposed are wholly unsuited to the columns of the *Athenæum*.

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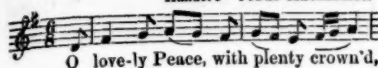
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